INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital. 17

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. METHA IN 1913

INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them. 18

VOL. XIX NO. 208— BOMBAY THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

MUSLIM BOMBSHELL IN LONDON

R. T. C Delegates Decide To Boycott Federal Committee ?

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Dr. Shafat Ahmed returned overnight to the London. The Moslem Delegation met at Aga Khan's residence in Paris.

An unconfirmed report says Moslems propose to boycott the Federal Structure Committee till the Minority question was settled.

Political circles here seem to be perturbed over the Moslem decision. The "National" Government is anxious to finally settle the Indian problem on this occasion.

TORY ELEMENT.

The British delegation strengthened with Tory element is keen on strengthening the safeguards. Mr. Gavin Jones is busy interviewing the Conservatives. Sir Manekji Dadabhoy advocates finance should not be transferred to Indian legislature for five years. Sir Bhupendra Mitra, who unofficially participated in the last Conference as the Indian financial expert is dropped now on constitutional grounds. It is understood on reliable authority that Sir B. Mitra urged the transfer of finance despite the changes. Lord Sankey is optimistic about the Conference.

"BIG BROTHER" AT JERUSALEM.

To Join "Rajputana" At Port Said

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Jerusalem.—Mr. Shaukat Ali has arrived here. He was welcomed at station by numerous Arab notables.

He joins S. S. "Rajputana" at Port Said.—Reuter.

FEDERAL STRUCTURE COMMITTEE

Not To Meet Until About 15th

LONDON, Sept. 1.

With the twofold object of enabling delegates to the Round Table Conference who are members of Parliament to attend Parliament and Indians to confer informally, it is anticipated that the Federal Structure Committee will not meet until about 15th September.—Reuter.

INDIA OFFICE CHIEF AS HOST.

'At Home' In Honour Of R. T. C. Delegates

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The first social function in connection with the resumption of the session of the Round Table Conference was held at the India Office, this evening, when Sir Samuel Hoare gave an at-home in honour of the delegates. In addition to members of the Conference now in London, the guests included members of the India Council, the High Commissioner for India, Sir John Simon, Sir Shadi Lal, Miss Ishbel Macdonald, Mrs. Baldwin and Lady Reading.

A Cabinet meeting which was held simultaneously prevented Mr. Baldwin and others from attending.—Reuter.

10 MILLION COPIES SOLD.

Sir Hall Caine Leaves Unfinished "Life Of Christ"

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Rugby.—Sir Hall Caine, the famous author and dramatist died last night at his home in Greeba Castle in the Isle of Man. His novels reached the remarkable sale, throughout the world, of ten million copies. He left unfinished Life of Christ on which he had been engaged for several years.—B. O. W.

"Graf Zeppelin" At Pernambuco

LONDON, Sept. 1.

New York.—The "Graf Zpepelin" arrived at Pernambuco at 5 p.m.—Reuter.

Preserve Absolutely Non-violent Atmosphere In My Absence

—:o:—

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE

APPEALS TO ENGLISHMEN IN INDIA TO TRUST CONGRESSMEN

SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE"

S. S. "Rajputana",

September 2.

"Now that I am drawing away from the shores of India, let me appeal to the Indian people to preserve an absolutely non-violent atmosphere during my absence" said Mr. Gandhi to our correspondent on board the s.s. "Rajputana."

CARRY OUT MY FOUR-FOLD PROGRAMME.

Mr. Gandhi urged the people of India to "follow the constructive programme of the Congress, namely, the removal of the fourfold curse, drink, drugs, foreign cloth and untouchability, and revive the village industry of spinning and promote the unity of classes."

APPEAL TO ENGLISHMEN IN INDIA.

"I also appeal to Englishmen, including officials", added Mr. Gandhi, "to trust the Congress and Congressmen if they really believe that power must pass from them to India."

CHANGES IN BRITISH DELEGATION TO R. T. CONFERENCE

—:o:—

MORE TORY DIE-HARDS TO FIND PLACE

Benn, Pethick-Lawrence And Lord Snell To Be Dropped

Disconcerting news comes from London. Our Correspondent cables that the personnel of the British delegation to the Round Table Conference as also its various Committees, is likely to undergo a change unfavourable to India.

For instance, Mr. Pethick-Lawrence, will be replaced by a die-hard in the person of Major Elliot, while Mr. Benn and Lord Snell will be dropped out. It is not known whether the Henderson group will figure on the revised delegation.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, Sept. 1.

His Majesty's Government is so preoccupied with the economic crisis in Britain that the R. T. C. is not given the thought it deserves. The Federal Structure Committee meets on Monday the 7th instant but will adjourn appointing a sub-Committee to prepare the Agenda and fix the procedure and date of the next sitting.

It is understood that the regular work will commence by about the middle of September by which time Parliament will meet and Gandhiji will have arrived.

At the second sitting the situation will be reviewed by the new members. England is bubbling with excitement to hear Gandhiji. The Muslim delegation is sojourning on the Continent discussing whether the Allahabad mandate, demanding the postponement of the Federal Structure Committee till the conclusion of the Minority Committee should be followed.

CABINET MEETING.

It is understood that the Cabinet will meet to-night and discuss things over with the new British delegation to the R. T. C. An announcement of a change in the personnel is expected on Thursday and the change it appears is utterly unfavourable to India. The Churchillians are likely to invade the R. T. C. Mr. Pethick Lawrence, ex-Financial Secretary to the Treasury is to be replaced by a pronounced die-hard in the person of Major Elliot, while Mr. Benn and Lord Snell are to be dropped.

It is not known whether the Henderson group will figure in the revised announcement.

TORY SPLIT WIDENING.

The cleavage in the Conservative ranks is widening. Col. Amery and Lords Hailsham and Melchett are clamouring for a general election in November, while Mr. Baldwin is for the continuation of the National Government. The Churchill group is keeping mum on this subject but wants Conservative independence regarding India.

BAN ON MAULANA ZAFAR ALI KHAN

Bangalore Magistrate' Order

(From Our Correspondent).

BANGALORE, Sept. 2.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, Editor, "Zamindar," Lahore, who is in Bangalore for the last two days was served with an order under Section 144 Cr. P.C. late last night by the District Magistrate, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, prohibiting him from addressing any public meeting within the limits of the Civil and Military Station for a period of two months. The District Magistrate in the course of the order says: "I am informed at a public meeting held to-day which you addressed, breach of peace was imminent, and whereas I have reason to believe that if you address any further meetings in the Civil and Military Station, breach of peace is likely to occur. I do hereby order you under Section 144 not to address any public meeting within the limits of the Military Station."

Maulana Zafarali addressed a public meeting last evening when some confusion ensued, owing to hostile demonstrations by a section of Muslims who did not see eye to eye with him in politics and religion.

MURDER CHARGE AGAINST 4 BRITISH SOLDIERS.

Tea Hawker Robbed And Done To Death.

LAHORE, Sept. 2.

On a charge of robbery and murder, four privates, Armstrong, Smith, Gray and Halt of the Border Regiment stationed at Barian Cantonment have been committed to Sessions by Mr. Bradford, District Magistrate, Rawalpindi.

The prosecution story is that when Mohammad Roshan, a tea hawker was passing the four accused who were on duty robbed him of his money and murdered him. After recording the statements of 25 witnesses the Magistrate framed charges under Sections 302 and 397, I. P. C., against Smith, Armstrong and Gray and under Sections 302 and 394 against Halt and committed them to sessions.—A. P.

ECHO OF SHOLAPUR STRIKE.

KHALE AND KARADKAR JAILED FOR A YEAR

YOUNG WORKERS' LEAGUE.

Secretary of the Young Workers League writes:—

Khale and Karadkar, members of the Young Workers' League, who were charged with inciting people to violence etc. by making speeches during the last Sholapur mill strike, were convicted on Monday last by the City Magistate, Sholapur, and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each, on each of the three charges against them, the sentences to run concurrently.

An appeal has been filed at the Court of the Sessions Judge, Sholapur, against the conviction.

A meeting will be held at Lal Baug Maidan on Thursday at 6 p.m. under the auspices of the Young Workers League to condemn the sentences passed against Comrades Khale and Karadkar.

CLEANSING PESHAWAR OF VICE AREAS.

Khilafat Committee's Move.

PESHAWAR, Sept. 2.

The Peshawar Khilafat Committee has served notices on the Municipal Commissioners requesting them to remove within fifteen days brothels from the city, failing which the Committee threatens drastic action like picketing.—A.P.

BENARES VILLAGERS TREK AND RETURN.

Disagreement Between Chamars And Thakurs.

BENARES, Sept. 2.

About 100 Chamars of the village of Anai in Benares tehsil left their homes and standing crops on account of alleged illtreatment at the hand of Thakur tenants of that place and migrated to Shivapur village, a suburb of Benares City with their cattle and other belongings. They represented their grievances to the Collector. On an assurance being given that, protection would be given to them, they have returned home.—A. P.

SEDITION CHARGE AGAINST LAHORE EDITOR.

LAHORE, Sept. 2.

Charges have been framed by Mr. Lewis, Magistrate, Lahore, under Section 124-A I. P. C., against Mr. Asaram, editor of "Vir Bharat," Lahore, for writing an alleged seditious article in the issue of the paper dated 15th July.—A. P.

The Divisional Transportation Superintendent, Nagpur, wires under date September 2.

Breaches at mile 559/12 have been repaired. Southbound Grand Trunk Express and all local passenger trains will resume normal route from date and the northbound Grand Trunk Express from to-morrow the 3rd instant.—A. P.

ARMED PATROLS PARADE CHITTAGONG STREETS

—:o:—

Seven Young Men Put Under Arrest

INFORMAL PEACE CONFERENCE

CHITTAGONG, Sept. 2.

The District Magistrate has issued a notice warning the people that any one caught in the act of looting will be severely dealt with.

As a result of an informal peace conference which the Magistrate had with leaders of both the communities, subcommittees have been formed in each Ward of the Municipality.

QUIET IN THE TOWN.

The Municipal Commissioners have issued a manifesto asking the public to ignore false rumours maliciously circulated to foster communal trouble. The town was absolutely quiet last night and an armed force patrolled the streets. Reports, however, are still being received of acts of violence being committed in the suburbs.

SEVEN YOUNG MEN ARRESTED.

It is understood that seven young men from Boalkhali have been placed under arrest in connection with the murder of the Police Inspector.—A.P.

Establishing "Stability" By Shaking Credit !

—:o:—

SIR P. THAKURDAS' STRAIGHT QUESTIONS TO FINANCE MEMBER

Conviction Or Dictation ?

NEW LOAN A MENACE TO TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Industrial and commercial circles in the city have been almost unanimously condemning the new Government loan in the form of an issue of Treasury Bonds. The high rate of interest is regarded as an unmistakable sign of Government's growing discredit in the market.

Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas described the new loan as a further mile-stone in the Government's mad policy of drift in the matter of the finance of this country. Sir Purshottamdas regards the new loan as nothing short of a menace to trade, commerce and industry. This is what Sir Purshottamdas has to say about the issue of the Treasury Bonds.

The announcement on the 1st inst. about the issue of Government of India Treasury Bonds at 6-1|2 per cent for four years has been looked upon by many in the public as a further milestone in the policy of drift adopted by the Government of India regarding the currency and finance of the country. The most impartially-minded man, with any interest in India, would be more than justified if he asked the question "whither" to the Finance Member. What port is the Finance Department's ship making for? It is imperative for the country at large, and, for everybody else, who is interested in the welfare of this country, to get from the Government a straightforward reply to the questions named above.

STABILITY BY SHAKING CREDIT

Judging by what the Finance Member has said till now, it would appear that he is making for "stability" in matters currency and is aiming at ensuring the confidence of the countries outside India in India's credit. I wonder if the Government of India cannot be said to be following a mirage in this. "Stability" is a word which has been much used by the Government of India till now in self-defence since April 1927, and, what they have achieved is shaking to the very foundation, the confidence of the country in its own currency. This policy has made the Government of India the best and most anxious borrowers for the last two years. It has increased their debt within the country by short-period borrowing of a most dangerous nature to the extent of about Rs. 85 crores, maturing almost from week to week during the next few months, and has dealt a deadly blow at the credit of India abroad. It may be said that the last named result was due to political reasons, in part at least. But surely the needs of the London Money Market, and the dictates of the financial interests in England cannot be urged for ever against the deliverance of this country from the present system.

FRITTERING GOLD RESOURCES

The most serious charge that has been levelled against the Government is, that, by their policy during the last eighteen months they have parted with India's comparatively slender gold resources, and have frittered away this in their vain attempt to catch the mirage of "stability" in the currency system of India. The most painful result of this has been that the grower has suffered beyond his means by the Government of India's effort to ensure "stability" as they call it. The Government have made the money market in India artificially tight and still persist in that policy of theirs. The latest borrowing by the Government of India is an undisputed instance of this. With these four years' bonds available during the next several months at 6 1|2 per cent, what chance is there of trade, commerce and industry getting money for its requirements at the rate which has been looked upon as a standard rate for India for generations now, viz., 6 per cent?

HEADING TOWARDS ROCKS

There is no doubt that by their policy the Government are not making for the port of "stability" but are fast speeding towards the port of chaos within the country at least in matters both financial and economic with the huinously low rates available to the prime grower in India for his raw produce such as jute, cotton, oil-seeds and grain, the capacity of the cultivator to pay even his land revenue is very much doubted. With the artificially restricted return in rupees to the extent of 12 1|2 per cent. since 1924, the slender staying-power of the cultivator has been avoidably and deliberately undermined, and, the unprecedented drop in prices during the last twelve months has completed the distressing picture. What won-

(Continued on page 7.)

C. P. COUNCIL ADJOURNED SINE DIE

Total Prohibition Policy Accepted

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Sept. 2.

The expected censure motion against the Hon. Jaiswal was not tabled in the Council yesterday in view of the two non-official resolutions, one regarding the Excise Policy (total prohibition) and the other regarding grants to local Bodies, having been carried despite ministerial opposition. Members of Nationalist and People's Parties, therefore, think that unless the Ministers give effect to these resolutions they would (Ministers) stand condemned and ought to resign immediately. The censure motion was, therefore, not tabled. Four non-official resolutions were carried in the C. P. Council to-day. The first was Lala Jainarayan's resolution that persons who are not *bona fide* residents of the Province should be excluded from all appointments in the Provincial Service, except in medical and educational services, and from all appointments in subordinate services. Rai Saheb Badriprasad Pujari's resolution that the Government of India be requested that railway freight on cotton yarn and cloth should be reduced with a view to accord relief to agriculturists was carried after a lively debate. Mr. Parakh's resolution referred to amendments to the Primary Education Act and he made a strong appeal to Goveenment not to put off his proposal on the usual plea of financial stringency. The passage of Seth Thakurdas Goverdhandas' resolution asking the replacement of the present Director of Industries by a suitable Indian possessing technical qualifications brought the session's business to an end.

The Council was then adjourned *sine die*.

LATEST NEWS.

"MAC'S" LETTER TO HIS CONSTITUENCY.

RUGBY, Sept. 2.

The reply of the Prime Minister to Seaham Harbour Labour Party, which recently passed a resolution calling upon him to resign his seat for that division is issued to-day.

In the course of a letter to the Chairman, Mr. MacDonald writes, "I regret very much that without knowing any of facts your Executive have passed resolution which you have communicated. However great misunderstanding may be and however much the superficial observers may consider that my immediate colleagues and I have departed from principles, our position has been dictated by determination to keep standards of living, unemployment pay and such like the maximum possible. If you are discussing these things now in circumstances free of collapse and panic you owe this solely to my colleagues and myself who took action which for moment, it is necessary, shall be spread as equitably as human ingenuity can do it and if we are compelled to ask the unemployed to accept conditions which are above their conditions in 1929 it is because I wish to protect them against deterioration which would be of real substance and amount to truly tragic hardship.

It may be difficult for you to recognise that. But such is the case and before long you will know it. The spirit of letter which I wrote to you some days ago is still my spirit and I wish to repeat to you that I put myself in your hands. In view of one part of your resolution I desire to make it perfectly clear to you, however, that I shall not under any circumstances carry out the above intention, whilst it involves desertion of duty which I consider to be imperative, to protect great mass of wage earners in this country from serious disaster. Any action I may, therefore, take in response to any resolution passed will only be after I have finished duty which I am now undertaking and not before. Whatever may be disagreement between my supporters and myself I hope that you will all believe that it gives me very great pain to have to break splendid harmony which has up to now existed between us.—B. O. W.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill in your WANTS here on payment of
Rupee One
For First Sixteen Words
One Anna
For Each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for. Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—A Gujarati knowing CLERK. Pay upto Rs. 30 p.m. Apply sharp, Post Box 3503, Bombay.
A R5786

WANTED—Mahomedan or Hindu M.B., B.S., experienced Doctor. Apply with copies of testimonials, pay and age to SECRETARY, Memon Jamat, Bantwa.
A R 5788

40 MORE CANDIDATES on Rs. 10 monthly allowance in Telegraph and Station Master Training passage free. Remit Re. 1/- for selection Form to SUPERINTENDENT, CENTRAL TELEGRAPH & RAILWAY DUTIES, Delhi.
A R5585

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Sole DISTRIBUTORS for Local and Moffusil for Electrical Fibrite Insulation Varnish, a shock, damp and water-proof quality. For particulars apply to the ELECTRICAL FIBRITE INSULATION AND EQUIPMENT CO., Hashim Building, Churchgate Street, Bombay.
A R5765

WANTED—LOCAL AGENTS in every Town for an easy Selling and Novel Scheme. No security. Income guaranteed to honest and hardworking men. Pay Rs. 50/- p.m. for terms send one Annna Stamp. ORIENTAL GENERAL TRADERS, Mazagoan, Bombay.
A R5705

WANTED—A qualified INDIAN ENGINEER to be Assistant to the Chief Town Engineer, Jamshedpur, with experience of water purification, sewage disposal and construction and maintenance of roads and buildings. Salary Rs. 850 per month with annual increments according to qualifications. The Officer selected will be on probation for six months. If confirmed, he may be expected to take over independent charge as the Chief Town Engineer within about two years from the date of his original appointment. Apply with copies of testimonials to the GENERAL MANAGER, TATA IRON & STEEL COMPANY, Jamshedpur not later than 30th September, 1931.
A 3553

Motors and Accessories

FOR SALE—CHEVROLET 1928 model perfectly sound. Owner Driven. Rs. 1500/-. Apply Box No. 1144, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R5787

For Sale.

CLEARING SALE.—Rs. 4,000/- worth of best Sporting Goods are for sale at rock bottom price. Apply for details to THE HEALTH & PHYSICAL CULTURE PUBLISHING CO., LTD., P. O. Basavangudi, BANGALORE.
N

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

PHARMACEUTICAL MACHINES, Oil Engines, Pumps, Oil and Flour Mills, Lathes, ALSO MACHINES FOR Milling, punching, Cutting, Wood-workers, Tin-makers, Goldsmiths, Beltings, Gin Stores, etc. ERUCH D. ENGINEER COY., Apollo St., BOMBAY.
N R5782

Houses & Flats To Let

TO BE LET an independent BUNGALOW with compound at Chaupatty Road. Apply to DHIRAJLAL CHELLABHAI, Behind Wilson College, Chaupatty Road.
C R5734

TO BE LET—MOTOR GARAGES at exceptionally reduced rent. Khetwadi Back Road, "Tulsi Building."
C R5776

Matrimonial

WANTED—A SUITABLE MATCH well established in life, for a girl of a very rich and high Punjabee Kathri family. The girl is beautiful, well accomplished, appearing in matric this year, well versed in vocal music, knowing very well Harmonium, Violin, and Sitar, all sorts of painting works, household affairs, and best needle work. Apply Box No. 1137, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R5738

Educational

THE ROYAL DENTAL AND HOMOEO INSTITUTE, DELHI. Please apply to the Principal Dr. R. R. Gupta, H.M.D., for free prospectus to learn DENTISTRY HOMOEOPATHY, ELECTRO HOMOEOPATHY, BIOCHEMISTRY, and secure DIPLOMAS of L.D.Sc., M.B.H., M.B.E.H. and M.S.B. respectiveiy. Guaranteed cure for Piles. List of Testimonial on request.
R5729

Books & Stamps.

CHOICE SELECTION PARSEE NEW YEAR CARDS—Children-books, Newspapers, Magazines, Fashion-papers, Novels, Birthdaycards, Burglar-proofs, Cash-boxes, KING CO., Cheapest House, Fort, Bombay.
L R5785

Profession

AMERICAN GENERAL OFFICE—Our strong doubling for Monday and Tuesday worth Rs. 151/- has proved correct! Ask any client from amongst our numerous patrons visiting our office. One more chance! Strong double for Wednesday and Thursday Rs. 151. Today's guaranteed special Rs. 10. Golden opportunity to those who have sustained heavy losses in this business see immediately. Dahanukar Building, 2nd Floor, Room No. 39, Opp. Kalbadevi New Post office between 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. (S.T.)
P R5731

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public nouncations are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisements columns.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors of the above Company have decided to pay an Interim Dividend of Rs. 1/8/0 per Share equal to 3 per cent free of Income Tax for the year ending 31st December, 1931, on all issued Shares of the Company and that such Dividend will be paid on 25th September, 1931, to the Shareholders appearing on the Register on that date by Warrant posted to such Shareholders.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS AND REGISTER OF MEMBERS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th September, 1931, to 25th September, 1931, (both days inclusive) for preparation of Dividend Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

R. H. PARKER,
General Manager & Secretary.
1st Sept., 1931. 3540

Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of three PUPIL NURSES in the Municipal Maternity Homes under this Municipality. The applicants should have sufficient knowledge of English to follow the lectures given in that language, should be between 18 and 30 years of age and should submit two satisfactory references one being from a lady as to their conduct. The selected candidates will have to work in the Maternity Homes for 9 months and will then be transferred for training to one of the larger Hospitals for a period of three months. After the completion of the course they can appear for the examination held by the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association. A stipend of Rs. 10/- each per month will be paid to the selected candidates for a period of twelve months.

Applications should reach the undersigned not later than 10th September, 1931.

J. S. NERURKER,
Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 1st September, 1931.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court of Inquiry constituted under the Trade Disputes Act, 1929, by the Government of India Notification No. L1714 and dated the 13th August, 1931, will commence its sittings at the Secretariat Bombay, on the 9th September, 1931, at 11 a.m. All persons who desire to state their cases to the Court should appear on that day or so soon thereafter as possible to do so.

OSCAR H. BROWN,
Barrister-at-Law,
Secretary, Court of Inquiry.
3551

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

SH. REVA BAI, the beneficiary under our Policy No. 9110., having notified that the said Policy issued in 1923 on the life of her late husband Mr. Dalsukhbhai Tribhuvandas Soni, has either been LOST or MISPLACED and could not be traced and having requested us to issue a duplicate thereof, notice is hereby given that a duplicate policy will be issued by the Company should there be no objection recorded in our Head Office to our so doing within ten days of the issue of this notice.

For the Bombay Life Assurance Co., Ltd.,
J. L. MEHTA,
Manager.
Bombay. R5783

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1095 of 1931.

Messrs. KHIMJI POONJA & CO., a firm, carrying on business as Certified Share Brokers and also as Cotton Brokers at Hummum Street, within the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiffs.
versus
(1.) M. H. SUMAR, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Tardeo, without the Fort of Bombay (2.) SUMAR BROS., a firm, carrying on business at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

To,
The 1st and 2nd Defendants abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed this Suit against you the abovenamed Defendants to recover a sum of Rs. 2,342|- interest thereon at 6 per cent per annum from the 12th March, 1930, till judgment costs of the Suit with interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment.

AND THAT the hearing of the said Suit has been fixed on 23rd September, 1931, at 11-15 a.m. in default of your appearance on the said date either in person or by an Advocate the Suit will be heard and dismissed in your absence.

Dated this 2nd day of September, 1931.

KANGA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
3550

Legal Notices

PROCLAMATION OF SALE BY SHERIFF OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction
SUIT NO. 1113 OF 1916.

Bai MANBAI, widow of Velji Khimji and daughter of Messoor Raja, deceased, of Bombay, Kumbhar Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kurla, near Police Gate in the District of Thana. ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
(1) JAGJIWAN RAISY RAJA of Bombay Kumbhar Hindu Inhabitant, the surviving Trustee of the estate of the late Messoor Raja, residing at Kumbharwada, without the Fort of Bombay, (2) The ADVOCATE GENERAL OF BOMBAY, having his Office in High Court Buildings, within the Fort of Bombay ... ... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a Consent decree made in the above suit on the 17th day of October, 1919, it was 'inter alia' ordered that the first defendant Trustee Jugjiwan Raisey Raja do pay out of the income of the Trust properties mentioned in the plaint therein after setting aside Rs. 50 per month for charities provided for in the Will of Messoor Raja mentioned in the plaint the sum of Rs. 75 every month from the date of the said Decree instead of Rs. 15.

And WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 26th day of September, 1930, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of Narandas Jugjiwan and Karson Govind, the present Trustees of the Estate of late Messoor Raja, deceased, in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say,

All that piece or parcel of land or ground partly quit and ground rent and partly of Sanadi tenure, situate at Northbrook Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, bearing New Survey No. 5071 and partly of Cadastral Survey No. 3944, Bhuleshwar Division, containing by admeasurement 406-1/9 square yards together with the building standing thereon assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7789, Street Nos. 88-90 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the East by the Northbrook Street, on the West by the property of Narandas Jagjiwan Raja and Karson Govind Trustees of Jairam Bawa, on the South by the property of Haji Adam Haji Jusab and Abdul Satar Haji Jusab, on the North by the property of Bai Kuverbai, widow of Essalli Abdul Hussein and Tyabali Gulamhussein and Safiabai Gulamhussein.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on the 22nd day of September, 1931, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale, dated the 26th day of September, 1930, put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Narandas Jagjiwan and Karson Govind, the present trustees of the estate of Messoor Raja deceased in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs, costs of previous and of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Narandas Jagjiwan and Karson Govind to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Narandas Jagjiwan and Karson Govind have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser; the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 20th day of Aug., 1931.

PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. SOONDERDAS DWARKADAS & CO.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.
3544

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
INSOLVENCY NO. 236 OF 1929.

Re: CHAMNAJI MOTIJI SHA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Barbhaya Moholla, sole proprietor of the firm of Sha Chamnaji Kapurchand and Co., a firm and now Unemployed ..... An Adjudged Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 17th November 1931, at 11-15 o'clock in the afternoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 25th day of Aug. 1931.
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
3535

Auction Sales.

Messrs. VORA & Co.
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE, ON SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) at Government Bangiow, behind Crawford Market, nearest to Sitaram Building, opp. "School of Arts". Of teak and black wood Dining Drawing and bedroom furniture, made to order Tilting Chesterfield Suits, Drawing room Cabinet Show Cases, Dining table and chairs, gramophone, Singerr machine, E. Lamps, glassware, etc.

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Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell, by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 3rd September, 1931, at 2 p.m. at the P. & O. Dock and at 3 P.M. at the B. I. Dock, the above mentioned goods.

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EMPRESS TALKIES
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Featuring
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The Star of Broadway.

Public Notices

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE NEW BOMBAY STEAMSHIPS, LIMITED.

By an order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the above matter, dated the 21st day of August, 1931, on the Petition of Devidas Jekisondas Desai of Santa Cruz it was ordered that the said New Bombay Steamships, Limited, be wound up by the Hon'ble High Court under the Provisions of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and the Court Liquidator was appointed Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company (without security) with all powers under Section 179 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 to be exercised by him under Section 180 of the said Act without sanction or intervention of the Court.

Dated this 26th day of August, 1931.

RATILAL P. JANI,
For Messrs. Motichand & Devidas.
Attorneys for the Petitioner:
3552

OLD PLAY of Eight YEARS AGO
PATIT-PAVAN
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The first short play ever produced on the Marathi stage.
Awarded Gold Medal By the Indian National Congress for helping the cause of the removal of Untouchability.
PATIT-PAVAN
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First performance after eight years on Monday, 7th September at 9 p.m.
Second performance on SATURDAY, 12th Sept., at 4 p.m. (Matinee show) and on Third performance SUNDAY, 13th September at 9-30 p.m.
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Royal Opera House
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PATIT-PAVAN
(BY B. V. VARERKAR)
Seats can be reserved at the Royal Opera House from to-day.

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"MANAPAMAN"
SUNDAY, 6th September 1931
at 3 p.m.
"EKACH-PYALA"
MONDAY, 7th September, 1931.
Being PATETI HOLIDAY.
at 3 p.m.
"SAMSHAYA KALLOL"
TUESDAY, 8th September, 1931
at 3 p.m.
"DRAUPADI"
WEDNESDAY, 9th September 1931
at 8-30 p.m.
"ASHA-NIRASHA"
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Katori ,,	10000	...	@ 8 Sept.
x Iyo ,,	5962	31 Aug.	13 Sept.
Kashima Maru	10000	...	@22 Sept.
xNagato,,	5901	15 Sept.	30 ,,
Hakone ,,	10500	...	@ 5 Oct.
x Kaga ,,	5860	30 Sept.	14 Oct.

*Do not carry passengers.
xCalls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
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Hakozaki Maru	10500	16 Sept.	4 Oct.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Tatsuta Maru	22000	16 Sept.	22 Sept.
Asama Maru	22000	30 Sept.	6 Oct.

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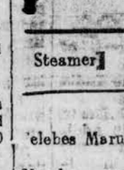
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Shunko ,,	9th Sept.	22nd ,,
Argun ,,	24th ,,	7th Oct.
Sumatra ,,	26th ,,	10th ,,

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THE NERVOUS SPEAKER.

How To Overcome Deficiencies.

The ability to express in speech with grace and force our varied opinions is not given to all of us and it is sometimes with envy that who listen to the seasoned orator saying the things we have had locked up in our minds so long. We have often whipped up our courage to the very verge of intervention in debate. But we linger too long, and the opportunity passes, says a writer in the "Manchester Guardian".

There does not seem to be any royal road to the acquisition of the useful art, expecting that given to me by a veteran member of Parliament who once told me that if I wished to be a speaker that I must get up and say what was in my mind, no matter how crudely, and let progress take care of itself.

But the would-be speaker ought to begin young, especially if a nervous disposition. With constant practice and experience there is every possibility that nervousness will be overcome. The late beginner finds it more difficult to become immune. As a chairman for many years of a debating class, I have watched the uneasy shuffling of feet symptomatic of untold agories in the speaker's mind.

The really nervous speaker is largely at the mercy of his audience. One vacuous face or one vigorous yawn, and there is at once an awful feeling of helplessness and a sinking sensation at the pit of the stomach. I have known speakers to wind up their discourse suddenly for no other reason than that they had suddenly become afraid they were boring their audience. They had discovered one of those expressionless faces which are the bane of orators, and had virtually been hypnotised by it. The tragedy was that their fears were quite unjustified.

It is a good practice to look round for one interested countenance and talk to it. If a speaker finds that his or her tongue or lips have a habit of becoming dry during the discourse, the obvious course is to see that a glass of water is in readiness. I know one very nervous speaker who has survived many a crisis by having a tiny lozenge in his mouth whilst speaking to promote the necessary flow of saliva. One of the trying moments is when the audience becomes intensely quiet and glares with concentrated interest on the speaker. It is then that the novice's mind sometimes dies instantaneously, and if he has not notes he is doomed.

DISCARDING THE NOTES.

Many well-known speakers have begun their careers at some meeting of some obscure debating society. Regular asking of questions and an occasional contribution to the debate is good preparation for the reading of a 'paper.' Then the speaker will discover for the first time the vast difference between standing up amongst the audience and facing it alone. It is better to read the earlier contributions, but as soon as some measure of confidence is gained the fully written out sheets should be discarded for plainly written headings on numbered postcards. Next the orator should attempt to improvise on reminders also written on cards. When the notes can be discarded altogether the speaker has arrived. But it must not be assumed that the orator who holds forth for a couple of hours without a note does so without preparation. If one could have overlooked his back garden the week before the speech was given, it is more than likely that he would have been seen giving the same speech to the sun, moon, or stars.

KASHMIR SHIA'S LOYALTY TO MAHARAJA.

No Illwill Towards Hindus.

The Publicity Officer, Srinagar, sends the following note to the press:—"A public meeting of the Shias of Kashmir attended by about 5,000 was held in Imam Bara Zaddi Bal on 28th August, under the presidency of Maulvi Mahomed Javad Ansari, Wair and Mufti of the Shia community to declare their policy after the recent disturbances in the city of Srinagar, and remove any possible misunderstandings. After prayers, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—(1) That the Shias of Kashmir are steadfast in their traditional loyalty towards Maharaja Sir Harisingh Bahadur and have complete trust and confidence in the justice and magnanimity of His Highness, whose act of graciousness they cannot forget.

(2) That they ae at one with other sects of Muslims in maintaining the tradition of Islamic brotherhood and are prepared to associate themselves with other Muslims in demanding their due rights which are not opposed to law, and are presented in a respectful manner.

(3) That the Shias assure their Hindu brethren that they entertain the same friendly feeling towards them as before and bear no grudge or hatred towards them."—A. P.

Paper Tariff: A Tax On Knowledge

—:o:—

INDIAN JOURNALISTS AGAINST PROTECTION OF PULP INDUSTRY.

EXPERIENCE SHOWS IT IS WORKING FOR PROFIT

Sj. Mrinal Kanti Bose, Secretary of the Indian Journalist's Association has sent the following memorandum to the Tariff Board about paper protection:

In view of the enquiry that your Board is now making regarding the feasibility of extending even after the month of March 1932 when it is due to expire the Protective Tariff introduced in 1925 the members of the Indian Journalists' Association among whom are the proprietors of most of the Newspapers in Calcutta and some of the biggest printing presses of the country beg to submit the following representation with the request that it may receive the careful consideration of the Tariff Board before they come to a final decision.

The recommendations of the Tariff Board for Protective Tariff in 1925 and the consequent passing of the Bamboo Paper Industry Protection Act were effected with the object of fostering and developing Bamboo paper Industry in India. The expectation of the growth of a local Industry engendered by high promises made by the manufacturers of papers when application was first made for protection, and supported by a spirit of sacrifice on the part of the consumers for the growth of an Indian Industry, has now been falsified by the results obtained by the 6 years' imposition of the Tariff by which the Printing and Publication trade as also the general trade carried thorugh the Post Offices, have suffered immensely.

POST-PROTECTION BUSINESS.

That the general Book publication business is in a very bad way since the imposition of the protective Tariff is apparant from the dearth of work in the private Presses all over the country, but specially in Calcutta. The progress that was made by the Printing and Publication trade during the four years' just before the Protection when compared with that made during the four years just after the Protection, as appears from the published figures is striking. During the four pre-protection years the number of printing presses increased by 1538 whereas during four years after Protection the increase is by 1010 only. The publication of periodicals during the former period increased by 130, whereas during the latter period by 66 only. Books in English language 218 as against 90 Books in vernacular and classical language 4.40 as against 1013. The whole business shows a gradual falling off and has now come to such a pass that unless the price of paper is cheapened, it is sure to be ruined.

Of the school books the price has become so high that the poor students are feeling great difficulty in procuring their books, and we have definite information that many students have to leave studies altogether due to high cost of books.

TAX ON KNOWLEDGE.

The magazines and periodicals, which are possibly the best source from which the general body of literates get inspiration for extending the field of their knowledge could not reduce their prices since 1920 or reduce their rates of advertisement owing to the high cost they have to incur for their paper supply although the price index of every other commodity has considerably gone down. Since the war the interest of the literate people for all sorts of general, literary and scientific information has enormously increased and this cannot be satisfied owing to high price of magazines due to high cost of paper. The protection on paper has virtually become a tax on knowledge without any countervailing good to the country.

The protection of paper has besides become a severe tax on such traders who have to secure their trade through printed literature and catalogues. The high cost of protected paper of the country-made substitute has sent most of these classes of traders out of the market excepting only those who have reduced the quality of their literature by using lower quality papers. The business of this latter class also suffers a great deal and the principal cause appears to be the deterioration of the quality of their literature which alone is the means to attract customers.

An analysis of the heads of Post Office receipts will also show how the reduction of trade through Post Office has affected the revenue of the Post Office and put the Postal authorities in such an unprecedented difficulty.

POSITION OF INDUSTRY.

But has this protection and consequent injury to the Printing, Publication and Postal trades been the means of improving the pulp and paper industry in the country? From the evidence given at the 1925 enquiry it appeared that each mill would make its own pulp and would not rely on an outside source for the supply of raw materials. The Titagarh Paper Mills, which are the biggest paper as also pulp manufacturers in this country, give the following figures. In 1924-25 they consumed 18,791 tons of indigenous primary materials. 1929-30 they consumed 15,553 tons of grass, 496 tons of Bamboo, 289 tons of Rags, 415 tons of Hemp Ropes, 2,106 tons of waste paper, that is in total 18,856 tons thus showing a positive decrease during the 5 years. Then in 1930-31 the consumption of Bamboo increased suddenly to 5,526 tons and the total of all these indigenous primary materials rose to 24,606 tons which is barely more than 3,000 tons over the total of 1924-25 which would give only 1200 tons of air dry pulp. But during these years the consumption of wood pulp has increased from 6,725 tons in 1924-25 to 12,222 tons in 1928-29 and then this latter figure shows, a decrease to 10,026 tons in 1930-31 which shows an increase of nearly 3.5 thousand tons of wood pulp.

The long period of protection that has already been allowed should have been enough, for the growth of pulp industry to such an extent as would enable Indian pulp to be exported besides the fulfilment of the full quota of the requirements of the local mills. The protection was expressedly given with the expectation of the development of indigenous pulp industry. The Titagarh concern has developed bamboo pulp to a certain extent, but at the cost of the grass pulp. The conclusion is, therefore, irresistible that all the paper mills while taking the fullest advantage of the protective Tariff to considerably increase their import of pulp, did not adequately equip themselves with machineries for production of indigenous pulp in suitable quantity The sea customs return reveals that in 1925 11.788 tons of pulp was imported whereas this was increased in 1929 to 24.310 tons which again was reduced to 22,716 tons in 1930-31. This shows that the imported pulp is used by Indian Mills to the tune of 11.000 tons over and above the import figure of 1925, showing unmistakably that the Indian Mills are taking advantage of Protective Tariff for manufacturing paper and no pulp. The Titagarh paper mills alone have benefitted to the extent of 75 lacs of rupees owing solely to the additional protective duty over the usual Revenue duty but spent not even 17 lacs of rupees in adding to their general machineries of which not even 2.5 lacs is exclusively for pulp making machineries.

WORKING FOR PROFIT.

The enormously high percentage of dividend the Indian mills are paying for some years and the clamour for an extension of protection on Papers show that the Indian Mills are more bent upon making profit for their shareholders than the development of the Bamboo pulp industry. The Titagarh Paper Mills Co., now import their wood pulp, the price of which according to the import figure is Rs. 184.9 per ton. They find that Bamboo pulp of their own manufacture is superior for most of their purposes to the ordinary qualities of easy bleaching sulphite wood pulp which they are in the habit of importing. The cost of the production of Bamboo pulp is Rs. 204 per ton. But the Titagarh Mills expect that the cost will come down to Rs. 172-8 per ton. This is the cost on bone dry basis. But on air dry basis on which the imported pulp is available the figures come to Rs. 184 and Rs. 155. If the local mills can get their pulp at such low rate need they have protection unless it is for their inefficiency.

The Titagarh papers are sold in Calcutta at As. 3-6.23 p. per lb. The same papers are sold in other up-country markets such as Lahore and Lusknow, at As. 2-1-1 per lb. that is, at a price less than the Calcutta price by not less than 6 p. They could have reduced the price at Calcutta but if compared with the price of 1925 the reduction of Calcutta price is practically nil. in as much as the price in 1925 was As. 3-6.46 p. per lb. and in 1930 it was As. 3-6.23 p. according to their own declaration. They have taken advantage of the protection as we have seen above, not a sufficiently invest in new plants, nor in reducing the price of the paper but on making unusual profit.

BLOW TO NEWSPAPERS.

The members of my Association have learned with much misgiving that the Indian mills have asked for an extension of protection to a quality of paper inferior to that which contain mechanical wood pulp upto 65 per cent. This means a severe blow to the newspapers which even now print on a quality of newsprint that calls for improvement.

It is reported that protection is claimed for newsprints containing mechanical wood pulp not less than 75 per cent. which quality the Indian mills cannot and will never be able to manufacture. This if conceded to would mean ruin not only to the Newspaper printing business but be a tremendous set back to the spread of popular education through newspapers and will also ruin such traders in the country as depend for development on Newspaper advertisement.

The Association strongly recommends the discontinuance of the Protection altogether. It is opinion that Revenue tariff of 20 per cent. that is now being realised from imported papers should be considered sufficient even as protection.

The 20 per cent. Revenue tariff means about Re. 75 per ton as against Rs. 140 per ton realised by Protective Tariff, The Titagarh Mills are already selling, in Upper India Stations, their papers at a price reduced by 6 p. over the Calcutta price and the reduction of Protective Tariff by 6p. to make it equal the revenue Tariff of 20 per cent. is not likely to hamper the business of the local producers

The Association further urges that the tariff value of 1 an. 10 p. for printing paper in which mechanical pulp amounts to not less than 65 per cent. of fibre contents be adjusted to the present market value of 1 an. 5 p. or calculated on the basis of invoice price.

EDUCATION IN HYDERABAD STATE.

Official Reply To Critics

The Director of Information, the Nizam's Government writes:—

Misunderstandings seem to prevail regarding the policy pursued by H. E. H. the Nizam's Government to further the cause of education in the State, owing to misrepresentation of facts.

The chief attack of the critics, which is concentrated on two points, arises from too narrow a view of the significance of the Urdu language. It may not be spoken by an overwhelming majority of the population of the State but it far transcends its contemporaries in importance because of its extensive popularity, rapid growth throughout the country and marvellous capacity for absorbing the words of other languages and adapting itself to different climes, even outside India. It is the one language which is spoken and understood in varying degrees, in all parts of India, and this is a distinction not enjoyed by any other dialect either of the Hyderabad State or of the different provinces of British India. It has thus practically attained the position of the "lingu franca" of al-India, and since it is also the official language of the State, it is obviously most fit to be the medium of instruction, in the Osmania University.

It has been alleged that changes have been made in Primary and Secondary education to suit the University ideal of making Urdu the medium of instruction. This statement is anything but correct. In point of fact, no such changes have been made at all. In all Primary schools in the State the child's mother-tongue 'is' and 'has always been' the medium of instruction. In most Secondary schools Urdu was the medium of instruction in information subjects even before the establishment of the Osmania University. In a few Secondary schools, English was and still is, the medium of instruction in information subjects.

UNFOUNDED ALLEGATION.

The allegation that the number of literates is dwindling is quite unfounded. It was owing to the mistake of the enumerators regarding the classifications "Learning" and "Literate" that the figure in the census report has been given 33 per 1,000 in 1921 as against 44 per 1,000 in 1881-91 as admitted in the report itself (vide census report, para 177) otherwise the figure would have certainly shown an increase. Moreover, the percentage of the population of school-going age under instruction has been increasing steadily from 4.6 in 1912 to 17.3 in 1930. The criticism regarding the number of schools per village is, therefore, unjustified. It is noteworthy that the number of Primary schools has risen 936 in 1911 to 4,028 in 1930.

Much capital has been made out of the rules regulating the establishment of private schools. The rules clearly lay down the object of Government which is simply to have these institutions run on up-to-date lines according to the recognised principles of education and hygiene, and not in a haphazard manner. There is any way, effect the growth of genuine private enterprise.

Further, there is not an iota of nothing in the rules which can, in truth in the statement that private schools are discouraged by these rules with a view to improve the attendance of Government schools where Urdu was being introduced at the cost of vernaculars. In the first place nearly all the private schools were primary schools, and in Government Primary schools the vernacular of the District has always been the medium of instruction. Then it must be noted that the alleged figures regarding private schools are not accurate inasmuch as the number 4,053 was supplied to the Education Department by the Police Department and, on departmental enquiry only 1,255 private schools came forward to get themselves registered. The Police Department had evidently counted schools containing less than 15 pupils also, whereas, according to the rules, such institutions are not recognised by the Education Department.

"GOVT. DOING ITS BEST."

It has, therefore, been convincingly proved that Government is doing all it can to spread the light of education throughout the length and breadth of the Dominions. It has not neglected Primary education; nor has it created any obstacles in the way of genuine private enterprise. The number of literates is steadily rising. The Government is no less eager to promote higher education than to promote Primary education but at the present juncture it is pursuing a policy of consolidation which is so essential at a certain stage of expansion. And that stage having been reached Government is busy with the work of consolidation in the Education Department, after which it will implement the scheme of further expansion.

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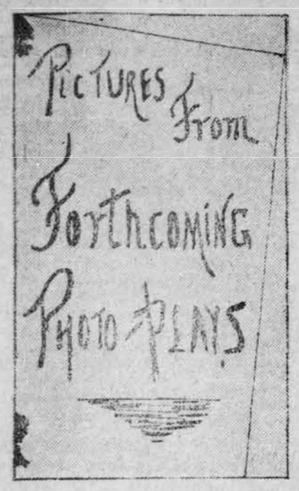

Nandram and Mehtab in "Samrat Chowan" Sharda picture showing at Vishnu.

Ramon Novarro in "Son of India."

Baby Garbo in "Nemesis of Lust" Surya Production to run at West End, from 5th September.

Bhagvandas and Miss Gohar (Senior) in "Devi-Deviani," Ranjit's full talking, singing and dancing to run from 5th at Majestic.

Master Nissar in "Leila-Majnu" Madan's Full Talkie to run at Wellington Talkies from 5th September.

The Theatre's Battle.

Fun Breaks In.

(By Ivor Brown).

The history of the theatre is a subject of peculiar fascination because it is the history not of one art but several. The poet jostles the man of argument; the decorator jostles both; the living mime is jostled by the marionette or by the producer who would have his player no other than a dancing doll at the end of a wire; the player, exploiting his personality, jostles the author seeking to express his ideas. Theatre Street is now an alley, now a boulevard. Always it is a scene of battle. Somebody is manning a barricade; someone else is preparing to storm it.

Painters have wrangled and will for ever wrangle about the matter of their art. Is it to present the accurate image, the swift impression, or the abstract idea? Should it abandon mimicry of life to the camera and concentrate on the imaginative use of form? These are problems of one profession. In the playhouse the issues are even more tangled. The measure of this confusion about the function of drama is to be found in the astonishing fact that the word "theatrical" is often used as a term of belittlement or even of abuse. "What's the new play like"? "Oh, theatrical stuff." By which is meant little else than trash. Is the word "musical" so used? It may be that a select few who run a special cult of disharmony as the extreme ambition of the ear's delight would describe a sonata as "musical" in order to abuse it. But to most of us the remark would seem platitudinous and futile. It would be like denouncing meat for being meaty, or butter for being utter. Yet to call a play "theatrical" is nearly always to pass slighting criticism.

The fact that a play called "theatrical" is a play dismissed as unworthy implies some inherent disagreement about the business of the drama. A dramatic history is a long record of attack and counter-attack. "Theatre" asserts its rights to masquerade and is scolded as a naughty boy. Theatre turns modest, becomes the abstract of its time, holds its mirror up to nature, and is rebuked for being hum-drum and contentedly exchanging the traditional and glittering robes of Thespis for "the rags and tatters of pretended fact" as Mr. Ashley Dukes has described modern dramatic realism.

THE FIRST REBEL.

The primitive man is always intensely utilitarian. He does nothink for fun. He does everything for fun. He acted the dead hero's life in order to insure the dead hero's immortality and to have his immortal god-head as an ally of the community, shedding prosperity from on high to flocks and crops. That is how the drama started. It was certainly no joke. But fun soon began to break in. The Attic comedy is a direct descendant of the fertility rites, begun by the first audacious, blasphemous, and obscene rebel who observed that all this miming about procreation might be turned into a bit of a lark. The first rebel, who must have been ferociously abused for his innovations, made Aristophanes possible. The descendant of fertility rites became, by a twist of human wit, the mordant wit of the 'Lysistrata' in which refusal of fertility has become the theme. Tragedy began at the tomb; it was a civic ceremony and a memorial service, enriched by vast choric effects. In the earliest Greek tragedy whose text is preserved, 'The Suppliants' of Aeschylus, there may have been 300 performers. Certainly there were more than 150. Yet in far less than a century the realists had got to work on these trappings, cut down the choruses, and introduced discussion on moral and social problems as the essence of the matter. Euripides used the theatre for his particular form of self-expression by eliminating as far as possible the old ceremonial and theatrical masquerade. He was bitterly attacked for discussing in his drama "the things of wont and use" for humanising the heroes of the saga, and for substituting critical debate about the gods for the old chants of the worshippers. The long war had begun.

ART, NOT INDUSTRY.

It is not often remarked of the English Elizabethans that one of their principal contributions to the theatre was the turning of art into an industry. The previous English

(Continued on page 10.)

Around And About The Theatreland.

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration is yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavours all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

THE PASSING WEEK.

By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

Educate Women In Music

Srimati Avantikabai Gokhale emphasised, at the meeting of condolence, Pandit Vishnu Digambar's efforts to induce enlightened women to study Indian music. The time when Pandit Vishnu Digambar first started his efforts was, decidedly, the time worlds different from the present. Women, have, mostly by their own efforts and heroic national services, won their emancipation and freedom from social prejudices and the fetters of convention. There is, practically, no social obstacle now to the enlightened woman who is determined to study it. How many of them are, however, actually willing and prepared to take even an intelligent interest in it? How long will the time be when the "educated" will recognise the national importance and necessity of education in art?

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The Play-Goer With Temper

"On the whole a playgoer who loses his temper is," observes Mr. Ivor Brown, "preferable to one who only goes because it is the thing to do in the evening with a complete unconcern". The playgoer in India has, usually, no temper to lose. He watches every play with, more or less, "Vedantic" passivity."

THE MAKING OF MOTION PICTURES

Insurance Against Injuries

(By BARELL C. KIESLING.)

Who runs the greatest risk of personal injury and therefore pays the highest premium for compensation insurance in the film industry? Don't crowd now, I can see all those hands waving, and I know that all your answers will be the same. "Don't be absurd," you will tell me, "the actor, of course, runs the greatest risk," "Doesn't he participate in explosions, airplane and automobile wrecks? Doesn't he hop off cliffs and swim through lakes of burning oil?" All true, all true. . . but such facts don't at all impress the impersonal statistician-actuary of the insurance people, nor his adding machine. Compensation insurance rates are based on accident figures over a period of years. Your insurance actuary listens only to them, and pays not the slightest attention to those publicity stories, and posters, depicting daring young men hanging from airplanes by one arm. Compensation insurance is relatively the same, so far as operation is concerned, in all studios. For the purposes of this article, the huge Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer plant is given as the example.

COMPENSATION INSURANCE.

At Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, the compensation insurance divides into five different classifications. Each classification, starting from the lowest, has a progressively increasing rate, varying according to the actuary's statistics concerning proportionate risk.

"Well, if the actor doesn't come first, at least he is second," I can hear you persist. But again you are wrong. The accident insurance classification of "risks" in a studio making talking pictures is as follows: First, the planning and moulding mills; second, the lumber yard, all direct activities of production, including acting, photography, directing, handling lamps, properties, doing 'stunts' etc; fourth, all processes of handling and developing film in the laboratory, including cutting film, and preparing chemicals for the purposes of developing exposed negative; fifth, the manufacture of articles of wardrobe: sixth, all clerical help (this includes famous authors preparing original stories for the screen as well as stenographers and book-keepers). An executive of the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer plant explains the placing of actors and production employees in the third class of risks, as follows: "Carpenters and lumber yard employees are rated first in our industry, as in so many others," stated this man, "because, while they are safeguarded with every possible modern means, they are more continuously exposed to possible danger because of their handling of heavy timbers and of sharp cutting machines. "Players in a picture do stunts perhaps once or twice during a production. At such a time they are exposed to danger. Because that stunt is a big thrill on the screen, it is much talked about and the danger to the player enlarged. Assume that a picture takes six weeks to complete. The "big stunt" only takes up one day of that time. The rest of the period is spent on sets in a studio, with the risk confined to lights falling from high platforms, accidental breaking of power lines, breaking of furniture, scratches, bruises and contusions sustained in the ordinary happenings of dramatic action.

PREMIUM FOR ALL.

"All the various people who participate in actual production—cameramen, "grips," property men, and others—accounted equal in computation of production risk. Our stars, Marion Davies, Joan Crawford, Greta Garbo, John Gilbert, William Haines, Buster Keaton, Ramon Novarro, Norma Shearer, Lawrence Tibbett, and the rest, are carried at exactly the same proportionate premium as the "set make-up expert," for example.

"As a matter of fact, however, delay is so enormously expensive in the making of a motion picture that the excessive care taken against injuries in all departments makes it very seldom indeed that we have to call for payments on our policies. Studio insurance business is very profitable for the insurance companies!

"In commercial manufacturing concerns, extra emergency machines are carried so that if one breaks down, another can be substituted and put to work while the necessary repairs are made. But that isn't possible in the making of a motion picture. It cost thousands of pounds a day, for example, for each and every day Cecil B. De Mille was at work in Arizona on The Squawman with a large company. An injury to the head cameraman, the head sound technician Mr. DeMille, or any of the actors, would have brought about an extremely costly delay. Therefore, the work was planned to avoid injuries in every possible way.

"I know of no business where the rule of 'Safety First' is more rigorously enforced."

ARE THEATRES WORTH The Peoples' Money

Meet Mr. C. B. Cochran recommends an English newspaper. He is faced by one of the biggest financial theatre failures of his career. He spent thousands of pounds on his "1931 Revue," and it has been what is commonly called a "flop," so much so that he was going to withdraw it after a nine days' run when his two Comedians offered to forego their salaries if he would continue it. But is Mr. Cochran dismayed? Not a bit of it. "You cannot have and luck all the time," he says, and there we come back to the same old topic. Cochran is one of those fellows who smile with Dame Fortune and laugh at Miss Fortune. He has had more "ups and downs" for long. There's never been a show of his that I would not go a mile to see, but he manages to please a tremendous lot of people, though this time he hasn't pleased them at all.

The theatres have never been doing so badly as they now are. "People have no money for the theatres," say the managers. Which is about right, though they would find the money if the theatres were worth it

"MORE SENSE. LESS MONEY"

"More Freedom, Less Censorship"

More freedom and less censorship, more sense and less money, above all the cultivation of taste, are the objects of an appeal on behalf of Hollywood made by Professor William Orton in the Atlantic. Though the big business men of Hollywood undoubtedly regard their business as an industry primarily, with the chief emphasis on giving the public what it wants and will pay for, there are some people who, through training or temperament, look on it as art. Like any industry, it may be made subject to regulation from without, though the magnates shy away from censorship of an art when they hear talk of the movies as an industry Dealing in "ethical and esthetic values," instead of milk or eggs, the producers find it convenient to keep discussion of films as a business inside the family. Outsiders are encouraged to look at the "cultural" side.

Courage Kind Brains.

Since the arrival of the talkies things have not been going well on the business side of Hollywood. Experiments aimed at finding out what the public wants from talking pictures have been unsuccessful, in that they have settled only what it does not want. Suggestions for improving the economic situation have been tried and thrown out, and fresh ideas which may cost millions are nowadays looked over carefully. So Professor Orton's demand for courage and brains, even if Hollywood reads it, is unlikely to meet a cordial reception. It is foreign to the accepted standard there. He is not unkind to "the glove salesmen, the pewelry vendors, the trouser pressers, the bondsmen, the nickelodeon proprietors, the advertising touts who have inflicted their mentality on the industry," except in telling the precise truth about them. But he insists that enough good things have come out of Hollywood to make it a promising subject for improvement, and he cites enough instances to convince the incredulous. He is practical in his point of view and in his suggestions, for he offers his plea with an alluring pot of money tied to it.

Frankly Selective.

There are enough people of taste in this country, he thinks, to make an occasional picture for them pay. If the producers will drop their conception of the mass audience a few times a year, and make something frankly selective in its appeal, they may be surprised at the response. They need not make expensive productions of this sort at first, and can let these pictures go to the couple of dozen theatres in the country which do not get their total supply of films from Hollywood under the "block-booking" system. Two recent inquiries conducted by The Motion Picture Classic and by The Film Daily have shown that certain films which were box-office failures were rated high by several communities and by the three hundred newspaper movie critics voting. The producers defend their plan of booking by saying that these good pictures would never have been shown at all if exhibitors had not been compelled to take them along with probable money-makers. But if the independent exhibitor were assured of a regular supply of films of this class, he could better satisfy the small, cultivated community he serves and perhaps establish himself on a firmer financial footing.—"N. Y. Times."

A PROGRESSIVE JOURNAL

—:o:—

Of Indian "Renaissance".

"Triveni," "Journal of Indian Renaissance." Edited by K. Ramkotiswar Rao, Madras, Annual Subscription Rs. 6.

The "Triveni," the bi-monthly from Madras which started its career only just three years ago has already established its rank as one of the foremost of the progressive periodicals published in this country. It has been the aim of the "Triveni" to seek "to draw together cultured men and women in all lands and establish a fellowship of the elect the "worship of the "Muses" and in loneliness and not in frequently in indigence, the knowledge that their productions are made known to kindred souls must be a sourse of satisfaction. All movements that make for Idealism in India as well as elsewhere," receive its particular attention. And, "translations into English poems from all language" will be its "feature."

The "fellowship of the elect," the "worship of the Muses and the attention to movements that "make for "Idealism" suggest a sentimental, romantic, conception of "renaissance" that would frighten most of those familiar with the intellectual decendence which survives in Europe as, more or less, a direct legacy of its "renaissance" period and cultural effervescence.

Fortunately the "Triveni" recognises that the reconstructive cultural attempts in what it calls the "sub-national units." Andhra Dravida, Vanga, Kesala have not been examined as carefully as they should have been and have remained almost unknown to the wider public. This definite recognition of a definite need has evidently determined not only the conduct of the journal but its direction as well. It has thus saved it from the comprehensive vagueness and sentimental ineffectiveness which mnimise the value and significance of not a few of the Indian periodicfals. The continued endeavour, moreover, to obtain thoughtful and informative articles for the journal has acquired for it, during the brief period of its existence, the standards and prestige yet unattained by the majority of the cultural journals published in this country.

Judged by the contents of the last two current numbers, the "Triveni" certainly maintains its progressive outlook and character. Articles like "Memories of Damerla Ram Rao" reproduced in the "Sunday Chronicle" last week, "Modern Bengali Fiction" by Dr. Guhar-Thakurta, "The Ancient Tamil Civitization," by V. Narayan, "Sympathesis of Ancient Indain History "Sittanvassal Frescoes," and "Newly Discovered resfoes at Kanchipuram" by M. S. Sundaram Sarma "Some Aspects of Hindu Music," Frescoes from Kerala," by K. V. Rameka-dram, "Suggestions for a Rural Philosophy," "New Ways In Marathi Literature" should be sufficiently indicative not only of the variety of the articles but of their informative character and of their opportune and tangible content with live realities progressive and fruitful problems and suggestions of national reconstruction in art.

and culture.

The journal is thus gradually emancipating itself from the remants of intellectual decadence which overtake the "revivalist" journals guided by indiscriminate worship of the past, indifference to present or realities and future possibilities. The "Triveni" is free, vital and growing.

K. H. V.

DOUGLAS FAIRBANK'S VIEWS.

On Improving Indian Talkies.

(By D. C. Shah)

When I met Douglas Fairbanks, the famous American film star, on his visit to Bombay about five months ago, I had a two hours' discussion with him about the film production in Europe and America. Miss Zubeida, the well-known film actress of Bombay, and Mr. Chowdhary, now a Director of the Sagar Film Company, both of whom had come to see him also joined in the early stages of our discussion.

One of the points on which I sought his views was the future of talkies which have now practically ousted the silent films. Douglas said that the talkie craze which was now on the increase due to the novelty of the new invention might be followed by a slight reaction, but he did not believe that it would be a complete return to the silent art. He predicted that the reaction would take the form of much-desired compromise between the two, combining the advantages of both. That is to say, it would be a part-talkie, those portions which would gain in dramatic effect by spoken dialogue, or where there is a musical attraction, would be made "talkie," while the rest would be silent (except for the soft synchronised music which takes the place of the orchestra.) This would conduce to preserve the art of pantomime (expressing emotions by acting, gestures and facial expression, without speaking) which is the chief feature of silent films. Moreover, such a part-talkie would be better enjoyed by the audience as it would minimise the double strain on the mind caused by hearing and seeing at the same time. It would equally satisfy the curiosity and eagerness of the audience to see how their favourite stars speak or sing. Well-known examples of such a combination are "Show Boat," "The Divine Lady," featuring Corinne Griffith (which was shown by the Pathe Cinema as their first talkie), "Noah's Ark", "The Patriot," and "The Pagan."

The advantage of such a combination, Douglas Fairbanks told me, was more obvious in the case of those talkies which had to be made in different languages to meet the requirements of various countries. With the curtailing of the speaking portion, the difficulty of substituting dialogues in different languages would be minimised, and the silent portions of the original film would be retained for all the foreign versions.

INDIAN TALKIES.

The value of this suggestion of Douglas was brought home to me when I saw some Indian talkies recently released in Bombay. Indian talkies are still on the experimental stage. The recording of sound, done on an inferior machine, is generally defective, and this very often invests even a fine voice with unpleasant harshness. Moreover, with the exception of the Majestic Cinema which is now equipped with the Western Electric Projection system, almost all Indian talkie-theatres have inferior machines, and this makes the

(Cotinued on page 10.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 a.m.: Indian sponsored programme by Hanseatic Trading Co.

5-30 p.m.: Indian Gramophone Records.

9-20 p.m.: Popular songs by Bai Sunderabai (accompanied by Dattaram Parwatker).

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Messrs. Set Das & Co. (78/79, Beadon Street, Calcutta) have manufactured red seal metal and silver polishes, samples of which we have received.

RELIGION OF THE GITA:—Swami Vishvanand of Ram Krishna Ashram will speak at the Indian Women's Unity Club today (Thursday) at 6 p.m. The subject chosen this time will be "Religion of the Gita." It will be delivered in English.

B. P. C. C.

A Meeting of the anti-untouchability sub-committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

The preliminary meeting of the Municipal sub-committee of the B. P. C. C. will be held to-morrow (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Congress House.

NAUJAWAN BHARAT SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha a public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on the Chawpatty sands when speeches will be delivered on the "Mission of Youth".

THE YOUTH LODGE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Child Study Class will be continued to-day (Tursday) and the subject for the evening will be "Correlation between the Physical and Psychic Personality".

TEACHERS' WEEK LECTURES:—Under the auspices of the Telang Normal School a series of six public lectures will be given bearing on "Teaching and Education." Prof. N.C. Daruvalla will give an address on "Teaching of English" to-day (Thursday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall of Robert Money School, Proctor Road, Girgaon. Principal H.V. Hampton of the S.T. College will preside.

BALASHINOR AFFAIRS: — A meeting of all the Bombay residents of the Balashinor State will be held under the auspices of Balashinor Lok Samaj to protest against ill-treatment of the State's poor masses and the fret compulsory labour exacted by the State from the people. The meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m. at the Hira Baug Stall (C.P. Tank Road) under the presidentship of Mr. Chhelshankar D. Vyas.

C. V. P. SHIVAM MEMORIAL COMMITTEE: This Committee has decided to unveil an oil-painting of the late Mr. C. V. P. Shivam in the Hall premises of the Congress House. The proprietor of the Excelsior Photo Enlarging Co. has consented to execute the order of the required portrait.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER IN 'E' WARD:—In the event of there being no heavy rain the Municipal Commissioner and Councillors of 'E' Ward will meet near the Byculla Fire Brigade Station to-day (Thursday) at 7-30 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward. Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE:—The annual general meeting of the members of the Bombay Humanitarian League will be held on Friday (4th instant) at 7 p.m., at the office of the League at 149, Shroff Bazar, to adopt the report and the audited accounts and Balance-sheet for 1929 and 1930, and to elect the Executive Committee and office-bearers.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION:—From 1st September, 1931, wireless communication will be opened for paid traffic between India and Siam. From that date telegrams for Siam should be normally routed via Calcutta radio. The rates for telegrams to Siam via Calcutta radio are the same as the existing rates via Moulmein as notified in Section 24 of Post and Telegraph Guide. The rates for telegrams routed via Madras remain unchanged.

DONATION TO KONKAN RELIEF.

The Konkan Hitcchhu Mandal, an Institution started to collect relief funds for the flood-striken peope in the Konkan had arranged a dramatic performance a few days back in aid of the people in distress. The Drama was staged by the Lalit-Kala-Darsha Sangit Natak Mandali in the Ripon Theatre. Messrs. K. F. Nariman and K. M. Munshi were present at the function. The Mandal has been in a position to collect the sum of Rs. 2569-13-0 as the gross income of the drama.

OLD MAN ATTEMPTS TO END LIFE IN POLICE COURT

—:o:—

Sequel To Committal Of His Case To Session

—:o:—

BOMBAY DOCTOR CHEATED

Seizing a broken piece of glass from a window an under-trial prisoner stabbed himself and attempted to commit suicide in the Girgaum Police Court on Wednesday afternoon.

Bleeding profusely from the self-inflicted wound in the stomach the prisoner was removed to the J.J. Hospital where he is lying in a critical condition.

The incident which occurred on the ground-floor of the Court premises created a sensation.

The name of the injured man was Abdul Hasrat Mamtaz Ahmed Ansari, a Mahomedan Medical practioner of Delhi. He was charged with obtaining sums of money from a Bombay doctor by posing himself as the nephew of Dr. M. A. Ansari and pretending to hold the medical degree of L.R.C.P.S.

The accused was further alleged to have produced a faked letter from Sardar Suleman Kassum Mitha also for the purpose of inducing the doctor to part with the money.

Mr. I.N. Mehta, the fourth Presidency Magistrate, who tried the accused ordered him to stand his trial at the ensuing Criminal Session of the Bombay High Court under Section 420, I.P.C., that on July 26, 27 and 29 he cheated Dr. Khatkhatey by falsely representing to him that he was a medical man holding the degree of L.R.C.P.S., and a nephew of Dr. Ansari and that he had Rs. 2,000 of his own with one Allarakhia and thus inducing him to part with Rs. 20, 20 and 15 respectively and dishonestly misappropriated the amounts.

The sequel to Magistrate's order committing the accused to the Sessions was the attempt to commit suicide.

"QUITE ASHAMED OF WHAT HE DID."

Earlier in the Court, the accused pleaded pathetically that "he was an old and weak man of 50 and he was quite ashamed of what he had done and that it was due to the bad company he kept." He prayed for mercy and asked to be given a chance.

The accused was arrested at his residence in Dhaboo Street on August 1 last, on a complaint lodged by Dr. Khatkhatey, a medical practitioner having his dispensary in the same locality.

The complainant in his evidence stated that on July 26 accused was introduced to him as a qualified medical man, holding the degree of L.R.C.P.S.. The accused told him that he was opening a dispensary in Dhaboo Street and wanted to consult him about it.

Witness was taken to a place in Dhaboo Street, which accused said, was his dispensary, but which only contained some furniture and a few half-filled bottles. The accused then asked for a loan of Rs. 20 for expenses incurred in connection with the dispensary and promised to return the same next day. The accused represented to him that a sum of Rs. 2,000 belonging to him was lying with one Ellis which he would get the next day.

The next morning the accused came to the witness with the story that Ellis had not paid him Rs. 2,000 and that he was going to see Sardar Suleman Kassum Mitha about his dispensary that evening.

ANOTHER LOAN OF RS. 15.

The third time the accused saw witness with another story that he had not yet been paid by Ellis and Sardar Suleman Kassum Mitha had asked him to go to Poona to recover his dues. Following this on July 29 the accused represented to witness that he wanted to open a new dispensary at Kolsa Mohalla and wanted to consult him. Witness accompanied him to a place in Kolsa Mohalla and told accused that the place was not suitable for a medical man. He again asked for a loan of Rs. 15 which he advanced.

On July 31 accused was to go to see Sardar Suleman Kassum Mitha and had invited the witness also. When witness went to the place of the accused, he showed witness a letter purported to have been written by the Sardar asking the accused not to call on him that day.

The witness suspected that the letter was not a genuine one and informed the police. The Maharbavdi police searched the accused's room and recovered the letter and arrested the accused.

NEPHEW OF DR. ANSARI.

Sardar Suleman Kassum Mitha in his evidence stated that the accused came to his Pedhi at Kolsa Mohalla about a month ago, and introduced himself as the nephew of Dr. M.A. Ansari, and stated that he wanted to open a dispensary in Bombay and that Dr. Ansari had promised to help him. The accused also asked the witness to help him monetarily, but he refused to do so. He denied having written any letter to the accused and the letter produced by the accused he said, was a faked one.

The Magistrate committed the accused to the sessions.

"A COMPANY PROMOTER" IN TROUBLE.

Alleged Cheating Of Employees.

ACCUSED BAILED OUT ON RS 250 BAIL

"What business had you to come to Bombay. Why don't you exploit your own province?" this was the humourous remark addressed by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to a man who described himself as a wealthy landlord of U. P. who has been arrested by the Bombay police on a complaint of criminal breach of trust.

Seth Bhenichand Gokuldas who styled himself as the Managing Agent of a Bombay firm named Ahinsa Trading Cottage Industries Ltd., was the arrested person.

The police alleged that the firm of the accused carried on no business except "inventing lucrative schemes" and that the accused "was believed to have duped several poor clerks."

The accused applying for bail stated that he was a wealthy landlord, and had credentials for meritorious services during the war for which purpose the Government of India through Sir Harcourt Butler had granted him a pension of Rs. 200 per year. The complaints against him, he stated, were lodged at the instance of a former employee of the firm whom he had prosecuted.

Sub-Inspector De Sa attached to the Palton Road Police Station applied for a remand of the accused into police custody till September 11. The accused he stated was arrested on Monday night.

In the remand application it was stated that in May 1931 the accused advertised in papers that he required the services of several clerks for the firm of Ahinsa Trading Cottage Industries Ltd. Baburao A. Jadhav, the complainant in the case, approached the accused and offered his services. The accused agreed to employ him as a record clerk on a pay of Rs. 45 per month, on the condition that he deposited with him Rs. 200 as security.

The complainant deposited Rs. 100 with the accused, and secured the job as from June 1931. He remained in service till August, but received only Rs. 20 by way of salary. The complainant then came to know that the accused was not a straight-forward man, and there were some arrest warrants and summonses against the accused. Thereupon he instituted inquiries. He found that the accused had no account at all in the Bank of India where the deposit money was supposed to have been lodged.

The complainant demanded the deposit money of Rs. 100 back from the accused, but the latter failed to pay on the ground that he required 60 days' notice.

The police officer stated that there were several other clerks in the firm who were not paid their salaries "for months together". There was no business carried on by the firm excepting "inventing lucrative schemes and getting the same typed from the clerks." The accused was rarely seen in the office, and it was believed "that several poor clerks like the coplainant had been duped by the accused."

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, Advocate, applied for a bail on behalf of the accused. He said that the accused was a landlord in the District of Banda in U. P.

The Magistrate: "But what is his business in Bombay? Why does he not exploit his own province". (Laughter).

Counsel stated that the accused was the Managing Agent of a Joint Stock Company in Bombay named the Ahinsa Trading Cottage Industries Ltd., and that he had properties worth 10 lakhs of rupees.

Magistrate: The police in their application state that the accused was doing no business excepting "inventing lucrative schemes". What do you say to that?

Counsel: The firm is dealing in dairy farming and cattle breeding. (Laughter).

Proceeding counsel produced several credentials of the accused to prove that he was a man of status. As the criminal breach of trust was in respect of Rs. 100 only, counsel requested the court to release the accused on a bail of Rs. 100.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 250.

Counsel asked the court whether such a big sum should be asked for the offence of Rs. 100 only.

Court: Your client says he is wealthy man. Then money is no consideration. (Laughter).

The accused was ordered to be bailed on a cash deposit of Rs. 250.

HIGH COURT

Magisterial Inquiry Incomplete

CHEATING CASE REFERRED BACK TO LOWER COURT

Justices Patkar and Barlee on the Appeallate side of the Bombay High Court, on Wednesday set aside the order of acquittal passed by Mr. N. T. Jungalwala, Fifth Presidency Magistrate, in the case against Mohmed Hussain Ladha, owner of a Tannery Factory at Dharavi, who was charged with cheating in respect of goat skins valued at Rs. 4,000.

The complainant is Mohmed Ibrahim Bharuchi, a skin merchant of Surat, who used to have dealings with the accused. An the accused did not settle his accounts, the complainant refused to supply him with the goods. On 22nd December last, when the complainant met the accused in Bombay, he gave him four post-dated cheques totalling Rs. 3,500 and gave an assurance of Rs. 1,500 more. On this representation, the complainant agreed to sell further goods valued at Rs. 4,000 which were duly sent to the accused. Later on when the cheques were presented to the bank, they were dishonoured.

The Magistrate discharged the accused and referred the complainant to the civil court. Against this judgment, the complainant applied to the High Court. In his application the complainant stated that the lower court did not hear the whole case and gave the decision on insufficient evidence.

After hearing Counsel on both sides, their Lordships held that the magisterial enquiry was incomplete and without expressing opinion on the merit of the case set aside the order of the Magistrate and directed further enquiry to be conducted by any other Magistrate. Mr. B. M. N. Chhatrapati, appeared for the applicant and Mr. U. L. Shah for the accused.

SENSATION IN SESSIONS COURT.

Accued's Strange Behaviour

A sensation was created in the Sessions Court on Wednesday when Abdul Kadar, a middle aged Mahomedan, was brought up for trial on the charge of theft. The accused was almost naked and had covered his face with a dirty piece of rag. He was surrounded by a cordon of police men. He was constantly raving something incoherent and created noise in the Court by shouting uproariously.

As soon as he was placed before Mr. Justice Davar he shouted "Good Morning, Judge", my mother is dead. I have not been paid in the cell for the last two years". In this way he continued to speak senselessly when his antics were cut short by the Judge's order to take him away and have him produced in the Court the next day.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

The Bombay Prarthana Samaj, will start the College of Theology and Social Sciences, comprising the study of Comparative Religions, Politics, Civics, Economics, Sociology and Indian Philosophy under the Principalship of Y. V. Bhandarkar.

Regular classes will be held in the Prarthana Samaj premises between 7-15 p.m. and 8-45 p.m., (S. T.). comwenced from 1st of September. The College has been fortunate enough in securing the voluntary services of Prof. Pratapagiri, R. V. N. Naik, G. G. Mahadevaiya, S. V. Phadnis, R. K. Deshpande, M. R. Krishnaswamy and V. K. R. B. Rao.

The idea is to embody the aims of Adult Education on the University level. For particulars and courses apply to the Secretaries, Profs. Pratapagiri and Phadnis.

The College meets on all week days.

WORKERS DOWN TOOLS

Protest Against Alleged Victimisation.

As a protest against the abolition of the Blanket Department and consequent discharge of workers, 2500 operatives of the Madhavji Dharamsi Mill, Foras Road, Bombay, downed tools on Monday afternoon.

The mill gates were picketed by the strikers on Tuesday morning. A posse of policemen appeared on the scene. The police did not allow the strikers to collect in the Foras Road Gardens which is very near the Mill.

The ontention of the workers is that four months ago they struck work and resumed on condition that the management should effect no retrenchment or dismiss men. The management then agreed to the terms, but now they had sacked a whole lot of men from the Blanket Department.

WORKER'S GRIEVANCES.

It is also a grievance of the workers that the members of the Mill Committee appointed from among the workers which was acting as intermediary between the workers and the management largely came from the Blanket Department and their dismissal was deliberately done to cripple the strength of the workers.

The grievances of the workers were explained by Messrs. Deshpande, Bukhari, Randive and Sirdesai at a meeting held on Tuesday in the Cement Chawl where they exhorted the workers to carry on the strike.

CITY GOES SHORT OF "PATEL" CIGARETTES

Sequel To Strike In Factory

As a result of the strike declared by the workers of the Hanuman Tobacco Cigarette Factory at Santa-Cruz, the Bombay market is out of stock of the "President (Vithalbhai) Patel Cigarettes."

The workers downed tools as a protest against wage-cut. As a result of negotiated with Mr. Potdar, one of the owners of the Cigarette Factory, to bring about a settlement, the management agreed to 50 per cent. of the demands, but declined to restore the wage-cut, of one-anna for thousand cigarettes and to recognise the Union.

The workers rejected the terms and resolved to continue the strike.

The Management agreed to reinstate the strikers, and also not to victimise the leaders provided they came back to work.

BRADBURY MILLS LTD.

Heavy Loss Due To Trade Depression

The eighteenth ordinary general meeting of the Bradbury Mills Limited was held on Wednesday afternoon at the "Currimbhoy House" Outram Road Fort, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presided.

The Directors' report and the Audited Balance sheet and Profit and Loss account for the year ending March 31, 1931 was adopted. The Profit and Loss account showed a loss of Rs. 68,151-12-0. The loss was written off from the Reserve Fund. The report said that the loss was due to the unprecedented depression in trade conditions.

Sir Akbar Hydari and Mr. Jeejeebhoy R. B. Jeejeebhoy two of the directors who were retiring by rotation were re-elected.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

Through Cotton Information Bureau, 1st floor, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

OCTOBER.

New York, Sept. 2.	
Previous closing	6.91
To-day's opening	6.82
Difference	—.09
To-day's closing	6.78
Difference	—.13

Broach expectations Rs. 149

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, Sept. 2.	
Previous closing	3.53
To-day's opening	3.50
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	3.55
Difference	—.03

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Sept. 2.	
Silver ready	12 13/16
Lower	0-1-0
Silver forward	12 13/16
Lower	0-2-0

Tone of market: Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Sept. 2.	
1st settlement	43-3-0
2nd settlement	43-5-0

MUSLIM REPRESENTATIVE FOR ASSEMBLY

Mr. Chinoy's Prospects Bright

Who will replace Mr. M. A. Jinnah in the Legislative Assembly? The answer to this question was given by the Muslim voters of the Assembly in the city on Wednesday when the by-election for the Bombay City Muslim Constituency rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. Jinnah took place.

A fleet of 250 cars, was the special feature of the by-election which was contested by two candidates, Mr. R. M. Chinoy Managing Director of the Indian Radio Telegraph Company and Mr. Jafferbhoy A. Lalji of Messrs. Abdullabhoy Lalji and Co.

46 PER CENT. VOTERS COME TO THE POLLS.

The constituency has 2,600 voters but although the big fleet of motor cars was plying all over the city for the whole day the total number of voters who polled their votes was not more than 1200 and odd, or 46 per cent. of the total. Out of the two hundred and odd women voters only three or four came to record their votes. One of them was an aged Khoja lady who seems to have voted for Mr. Jafferbhoy.

From early morning the fleet of cars was busy getting voters from all over the city to the Town Hall which was the only polling station. The Town Hall presented a very animated appearance from morning.

The steps were crowded with voters, and friends of the candidates who were briskly canvassing the votes.

VOTERS IN GOLD RIMMED TURBANS.

Almost the first to appear on the scene were batches of Borah voters in their gold rimmed turbans and flowing beards. They seemed to have solidly voted for Mr. Chinoy whom it is understood they expect to fight for getting exemption for their community from the "Wakf Act", which has recently been applied to them.

Mr. Chinoy also polled a good number of votes from his own community viz. Ismaili Khojas.

Mr. Jafferbhoy had to face heavy odds. It appears he was represented to the Borah voters as a supporter of the Wakf Act and that dissuaded them from him. He was not doing well in the morning but his position improved in the afternoon. Still his chances do not seem to be as strong as those of Mr. Chinoy.

The votes will be counted today (Thursday) at 12 noon at the Town Hall, and the result will be declared on the spot.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

In sympatny with a better hessian market jute section opened steady and a fair business was put through but as the session progressed more buying power developed and the market closed firm at best of day. In coals only a few isolated deals were registered at rather irregular rates. In teas a small business was reported at about unchanged prices. In the miscellaneous Burn and Company ordinaries were marked up 10 points; otherwise there was no feature of interest. Government Securities were weak. The following were the closing quotations.

Securities:—3½ per cent. paper 47-10, 3½ per cent. Government Paper 56-5, 5 per cent. Loan 1945/55 99-12, 6 per cent. Bonds 1933/36 99-6.

Cottons:—Kesoram ordy. 2-11.

Coals:Amalgamated Coalfields 6-12, Bhalgora 2-10.

Jutes:—Alliance ordy. 215, Baly ordy. 116, Barnagore 113, Belvedere ordy. 315, Birla ordy. 9-3, Clive ordy. 20-13, Dalhousie ordy. 317 Delta ordy. 344, ditto pref. 91, Fort Gloster ordy. 415, Gourepore ordy. 6-0, Howrah 34-12, ditto A pref. 101, Hukumchand ordy. 13-10, Kamarhatty ordy. 383, Kankinarrah ordy. 316, Northbrook 41, Nuddea 15-8, Reliance 54-8, Union ordy. 372, Waverley 1-10.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Chemical pref. 10, Dacca Electric 11, Arthur Butler 1-4, Bengal Iron 1/8, Burn and Co. ordy. 85, Indian Iron and Steel 3/7, Indian Standard Wagon ordy. 16-4, Indian Galvanising 7, Marshall and Co. 1-5, Bengal Timber Trading Co. ordy. 93, Cawnpore Sugar pref. 98 cum div.

Teas:—Darjeeling Himalayan 6, Jutlibari 9-8, Taloyjon 5-6, Tukvar 18.—A.P.

SIND FINANCIAL ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

Held Up By Breaches.

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, Sept. 2.

The Sind Financial Enquiry Committee which was expected here yesterday and was to begin its sittings to-day, had been held up over Luni owing to breaches on the Jodhpur Railway consequent to the recent heavy rainfall and was compelled to come here via Delhi. Members are expected here on Saturday. Accordingly "at homes" by Mahomedan and Hindu leaders which were originally fixed on the 3rd and 4th instant had been postponed.

M. N. ROY'S TRIAL

Calcutta Police Officials Examined

ALLEGATION OF "TERRORIZING DEFENCE COUNSEL"

CAWNPORE, Sept. 2.

To-day's proceedings in Roy's case started at 10-30. Mr. Roy requested the Court for permission to address regarding the application rejected yesterday. The Court remarked: "You are represented by counsel so let them better address in your behalf." Mr. Roy said he wanted to make a statement. The Court asked him what point he wanted to refer and why his counsel could not refer.

Mr. Roy remarked he wanted to make observations about the general progress of the case which will not be a technical matter and added that his counsel could not do that. The Court disallowed Mr. Roy's request.

MUZZAFFAR AHMED'S LETTER FROM JAIL.

Prosecution then produced Mr. W. Green Gross who was upto 1924 Assistant Jailor of the Presidency Jail, Alipore, Calcutta, where Muzaffar Ahmed was lodged. He identified Ex 41, a letter written by Muzaffar Ahmed in the witness' presence which the witness forwarded to the Superintendent of Jail. Muzaffar Ahmed wrote several letters which witness forwarded to the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail. He after referring to his previous statement in 1924 case remarked that Ex 41 (a) cover and letter Ex 41 were given by Muzaffar Ahmed to witness when in Alipore Jail. All letters 41, 41 (a), 42 and 42a were written, witness said, in his prison by Muzaffar Ahmed. He identified Muzaffar Ahmed when he was tried in 1924.

"DON'T TERRORIZE DEFENCE COUNSEL."

Mr. Kapoor cross-examined the witness who admitted that he did not know Bengali script. Witness was saying something when Mr. Zakirali, counsel for the accused, wanted that to go down so that nothing may be left out. The Court was about to take down and Mr. Zakirali was warned not to interrupt whereupon Mr. Roy remarked, "I protest against the Court terrorising defence Counsel."

Re-examining the Police Prosecutor wanted to ask if he recognised portion in English in Bengali letter whereupon Mr. Kapur objected saying that the letter was on record. The question was disallowed.

Mr. Kunj Behari Roy, Head Assistant to Bengali Translator of Bengal Government, stated that he translated Exhibits 38, 12, 34, 33, 35, 36, 37, 54, 55 and his translations were absolutely correct. He identified his initials in each translation.

CALCUTTA POLICE OFFICERS IN WITNESS-BOX.

The next witness was Mr. Abu Ehiya Bazle Murshedi, Inspector, Special Branch, Calcutta Police. The witness deposed that he intercepted Ex. 15(a) the cover addressed to Mr. Jawanlal Chatterjee at Bow Bazar Post Office. On opening the cover he found another cover which continued Ex. 15. Witness admitted as correct having made a statement in 1924 case. Then Mr. Mohammed Ismail, Assistant Commissioner of Police, South Suburbs, Calcutta, Special C.I.D. was examined.

Witness admitted having made a statement in 1924 last marked exhibit 27. The last witness produced to-day was Mr. Kirn Behari Roy, Assistant Accountant, Port Commissioner, Calcutta, who said he was examined in 1924 case. He knew Nalini Kumar Gupta from his school days. They were together even in Glasgow when Nalini Kumar was working as an Engineer and witness was studying. They lodged in the same place. Witness again met Nalini once in Calcutta and again in Bombay. Nalini stopped with him for two days in Bombay. Nalini told him that he was in Germany. Witness said that Nalini told him that he had come frome Europe by British India boat. He admitted his recollections were more fresh in 1924 when he was examined. At this the public prosecutor wanted him to refer to his previous statement. Mr. Zakar Ali, Roy's Counsel objected.

He further said that a money orders was received for Nalini from England for about Rs. 300 from a person known as Parker or Parketive. He destroyed the letter but the context was that money to be handed over to Nalini. Since Nalini was gone the witness said he made over the money to the police. After his entire statement of 1924 case read over and admitted as correct he said that money order was for Rs. 363-1. It was addressed to Kumar, the cover had a post mark of some continental country. No other witness being present. The Court rose for the day.

Mr. Roy had lunch in the Court. When Mr. Roy was stepping in the prison van he was vociferously cheered by large crowds who shouted 'Roy-ki-jai, Mahatma Gandhi-ki-jai, Bharat Singh Zindabad, Azad Zindabad' and similar slogans.—A.P.

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WELL-KNOWN EGYPTIAN SPIRITUALIST MAHMOUD BEY will be always in Poona on SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS, every week during Poona Season, at Poona Hotel, Room No. 24 and will be in Grand Hotel, Bombay other days of the week to meet his clients.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1931.

THEY COME AND GO.

The news, cabled by our London correspondent, about probable changes in the British delegation to the Round Table Conference is not altogether unexpected. Our correspondent is in a position to state that an official announcement about the changed personnel is to be made almost immediately, that in the new delegation the Churchillians are likely to be very conspicuous, that Mr. Pethick Lawrence, ex-Financial Secretary, to the Treasury, is to be replaced by a pronounced diehard in the person of Major Elliot and that Mr. Benn and Lord Snell are to be dropped, while it is not known whether the Henderson group will be represented in the revised personnel. Now, so far as Mr. Pethick Lawrence and Mr. Benn, who were practically ex-officio delegates, it would be more accurate to say that they have themselves resigned their places rather than be suspected of collusion with Mr. MacDonald in his betrayal of his Party and principles. But one cannot be too sure that they or others of their persuasion will not come back to the Conference as representatives of the Labour Opposition Party. That Party must be represented now just as the Conservative and Liberal Parties were at the first R. T. Conference, unless Mr. MacDonald is prepared to sacrifice the fully representative or all-party character of the British delegation with the same ease with which he sacrificed his own Party.

It is true, however, that the Churchillians will be more conspicuous at the present Conference than they were at the last. But that will not make much difference in the ultimate decision on the Indian Constitution which will accord more with the position of Parties in Parliament than with the position at the R. T. Conference. Apart from the deciding factor, the strength of the Indian demand and the sanctions behind it, the position created by the change of Government is somewhat as follows:—If there were no change, the draft India Bill would probably have marked the utmost length the Labour Government would go to meet the Congress demand; and from that position, the Government would have steadily receded before Tory-Liberal opposition. At present the position might be reversed. The draft India Bill would probably start with minimum agreement with the Indian demand but might yield more under pressure from Labour in the opposition, assuming that in the Opposition the Labour Party would be more true to its promises to India than it would be in office. It is, therefore, wrong to believe that the change in the British Cabinet and the consequent changes in the R. T. Conference are in any real sense disconcerting or ominous.

In the last analysis the decision on the Indian question will depend on India and not on the party-position in Britain. Whether India can win the substance of independence from the British will be determined solely by India's capacity not to beg—in unison or otherwise—for Swaraj, but to wrest Swaraj even from unwilling hands. Agreement at the Conference may determine the details of the Swaraj scheme, but argument alone will not determine the general transference of power from Britain to India. If Indians begin to argue that now that all-parties are negotiating peace, all things are safe in the hands of Mahatma Gandhi and that, therefore, the Indian people might rest on their oars for the next few months, they will undo much that was achieved last year by their unprecedented struggle and suffering. That the present situation calls for a peaceful atmosphere goes without saying and the need for it is specially emphasized by Mahatma Gandhi's message sent though Reuter's correspondent on the "Rajputana". But that peace does not mean inactivity It only calls for change of activities, from the militant to the constructive. Indeed in view of the Delhi Pact having considerably narrowed down the permitted activities of the Congress, the nation's energies and resources must be concentrated on those activities. Khaddar, Swadeshi, prohibition, and, above all, promoting inter-communal unity. So long as in the pursuit of these peaceful activities the Congress organisations with their volunteer corps are kept in good trim, they need not at all worry which Party or Parties are in power in Britain and which of them preponderate at the Round Table Conference.

LUCKY MADRAS

What "I. M. R. Ry. R. N. Ethirajulu Naidu, Sub-Magistrate, Kuppam," in Madras is really fit for, we are too dazed to determine. But it is clear that the post of a Sub-Magistrate cannot do him any justice at all. About a week ago he issued an order calling upon all sundry "to abstain from holding, organising, or attending" any function relating to the hoisting of the new National Flag "within my jurisdiction." He has also prohibited meetings in support of "the Congress Party" and its creed in his town. His objection to the Congress and the National Flag is natural. But his central argument from which emanate many bright but the usual bureaucratic "wherefore" is a master-piece of, we do earnestly trust, his own brilliant thinking. He has ruled Congress meetings and the hoisting of the National Flag illegal under Section 144 because, forsooth, "it has been published in reputable newspapers on or about August 20th, 1931, that a fundamental principle of the Congress creed is that the Congress must be recognised as intermediary between the people and the Government." Srijut C. Rajagopalacharia says: "For excellent humour of the unconscious type the Sub-Magistrate of Kuppam has beaten all record." This is not enough as a tribute. This gentleman has beaten all record of fantastic officiousness of a type that devastates consciousness. Madras is blessed with many officials who have made administrative history. But "I, M. R. Ry. R. N. Ethirajulu Naidu" must fairly take away the breath even of the Guntur Stewart.

THE KHOJA CONFERENCE

It appears from a "Khoja Youth's" letter published in our column on Wednesday that extremely heavy birth, death and marriage duties on monthly incomes of all Aga Khan Khojas at the rate of about 12½ per cent., besides other taxes are levied by Councils appointed by the Aga Khan. The letter states that in this way Rs. 3000,000 are annually collected from a small community of about 60,000 persons. If the facts are as stated, one cannot help wondering why such heavy duties at all need to be levied. The levy would be justified if it benefits the community and does not merely add to the already princely income of the Aga Khan. Meanwhile, we assume that considerable portion of the money thus collected is spent on satisfying the medical and educational needs of poor Khojas. On this point, however, an authoritative statement would be welcome. We understand that some young Khojas who ventured to ventilate the social grievances of the community have been ex-communicated by the orthodox Khoja Council and that in reply the Khoja youths of Rajkot arranged a Khoja Conference at Rajkot on 29th and 30th ultimo to discuss the social grievances of the Khoja community and to bring about many-sided reform. The Conference was not, it is reported, well attended. The Conference is, however, bound to succeed sooner or later, if the Khoja youths stand up boldly for Reason and Democracy and so long as they do not surrender or compromise their high ideals.

Trifles.

A member of the Round Table Conference evidently smarting under the plebian appellation "Mr." wrote a letter to his official friend with the suffix D. R. T. C. (Delegate, Round Table Conference). The official friend wrote back to say that he took the hint and would forward the same to "Simla Circles" and Company to remind them during the next Honour's List. I expect to congratulate him when he arrives after the arduous labours of the Round Table Conference.

* * * * *

You may not believe the above story, but I will give you another story with documentary proofs. The ban on national flags at Kuppam reads "I, *M. R. Ry.* R. N. Ethirajulu Naidu, Sub-Magistrate, Kuppam". But for the help of a Madrasi friend, I would have mistaken "M. R. Ry." for some out-of-the-way railway station leading to Kuppam.

* * * * *

It had been my good fortune or misfortune, if you so term it, to read sheafs of similar orders during the civil disobedience movement. Phrases like "I, Daniel Healey" and "I, Gerald Sydney Wilson" are still ringing in my ears. I congratulate M. R. Ry. Ethirajulu Naidu for introducing a personal touch in the order. You may ask whether it is proper for a gentleman to call himself "Mr." But I am sure "Madras Circles" will catch the hint. When Stewarts and Rimmers have been rewarded will M. R. Ry. Ethirajulu be left behind?

* * * * *

The Sind Financial Enquiry Committee which left Poona for Karachi were held up owing to breaches in Jodhpur Railway. The orthodox among the Unionists may argue this as a bad omen for separation of Sind. But Separatists will say that separation is a settled fact.

* * *

In the Assembly by-election for the Muslim seat, out of 200 women voters, hardly half a dozen went to the polling station. Evidently they haven't forgotten Dhobi Talao.

* * *

Because of his "panegyrics" on Soviet Russia, a Polish paper was convinced that G. B. S. had gone mad and that "he will probably be put into a lunatic asylum when he returns to England."

I will not be surprised if one of the famous G. B. S. post-cards has reached the newspaper congratulating it and saying that his return to England confirms the diagnosis.

* * *

The Viceroy's message to Mahatma Gandhi wishing him "bon voyage" and God's blessing is being rightly deplored as a grave and indiscreet "faux pas". To undo the possible mischief, it is suggested that messages to should be sent by the Viceroy to all members of the Round Table Conference individually.

* * * * *

"We repeat that cricket is too good a thing to be spoilt by racial suspicions or propaganda"—the "Statesman."

Without prejudice, needless to emphasise, to the controversy over the 'Dhoti'.

* * * * *

"The terms of the treaty, taken as a whole, are satisfactory both to Great Britain and Iraq and there is no reason now why the sovereignty of the latter should not be formally recognised by the League and another Asiatic country welcomed into its fold."—"Evening News."

With its sovereignty well safeguarded—by Solemn Treaty, my dear, between the "representatives" of the two "nations"—commercially as also minoritically, Iraq will prove a nice British stable companion of India in Geneva.

THE WAR BREED.

(BY—F. K.)

"I believe I am a War girl" said my wife. Yet the War was over twelve years ago. Doubt it. There are War mothers, grandmothers and children and there are War journalists. They think they made the world. But they merely survived the War. You notice I have not mentioned War daddys and uncles. They too, some of them, survived the War. gassed, shell-shocked, crippled. But they remain daddys, uncles, and dull old dears. It's the women who hide their years in grease and paint who would be known as War girls. My wife does not grease or paint herself, however. I hasten to say, and is in that essential a very imperfect War-girl. The no-babies fashion, of course, rather surprised a good many women who were to become war girls for the rest of their days. There happened to be babies on thir hands. But they made up for this sin of commission by getting together all the evillest little lap dogs to take care of, leaving the babies to take care of themselves. A great comaraderic was thus born out of this great freedom and the four walls of the traditional English home were only held together in the cabarets and dance-halls where the War girls (grandmothers, mothers and daughters) and the War boys (sophisticated youths in their teens) celebrated this freedom in alcohol and nicotine. Their one other serious mission lay in "bringing up father.

To supply the educational needs of this war breed arose Fleet Street under Northcliffe who has been ably succeeded by Rothermere and Beaverbrook. I learnt my journalism in Fleet Street, but unfortunately for my bank-balance. I heard about George Washington at my mother's knee However I had early learnt to pour out my heart on a post-card, so that I have now at least got the art of condensing something into nothing. As for wit, humour and penetration, I mean to study the little leaders of the Evening Enfante Terrible, who always finds so much to laugh about the Mahatma's loin-cloth, etc., when it is not howling about it!

JOURNALISTIC WAYS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In its issue of the 29-8-31, the "Times of India" complains that the Congress organs had no room for the report of a mass meeting of the Untouchables in honour of Dr. Ambedkar—presumably an insinuation that the Congress organs are not in sympathy with the Untouchables. To make its reproach more telling, the "Times" remarks that "nook and corner gatherings of Nationalists" find prominent places in Congress organs while important news that are not in favour with the Congress are ignored. This, if true, is certainly a base accusation against the Congress organs, though I do not think it is fair to include all the Congress organs in this category. "The Chronicle", for instance, is popular with all on account of its impartiality in this matter. But, is not this the method of journalism all round? The "Times of India", itself, does it daily. For instance, in conformity with its well-known theistic tendencies—for they are all very pious at the "Times of India"—it always studiously refrains from giving any publicity to Rationalistic news or views; while its columns are often full of the activities of religious associations. Such associations as, for instance, "The Aldonensis," "The Tivimnesis" and others, which are insignificant "religious" associations find prominent places in the "Times of India."

In the very issue in which it complains about this shortcoming of the Congress organs, one notices it has reviewed a biography of William Archer by his brother, Lt.-Colonel C. Archer, and not a word is mentioned that the late William Archer was a distinguished Rationalist who spent his activities in the cause of Rationalism.—Yours, etc.,

AN OBSERVER.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM IN KENYA.

A NEW STRUGGLE IMMINENT.

(By R. B. PANDYA.)

I left Kenya about five months ago. The position was then hopeful. The Imperial Government in their statement had accepted the Common Roll as an ideal to be aimed at and attained. The conclusions of the Government were to be placed before the Joint Parliamentary Committee and Indians had sent their delegates to London to give evidence. The Indian Government had deputed Mr. Sastri to give evidence as the representative of Government of India and to help the Kenya Indian Representatives. Therefore there was nothing to report to the Indian public at the time. But now it must be informed about the recent trend of events.

DISAPPOINTED.

The report of delegates who returned from England is disappointing and in some respect alarming. There is likelihood of the renewal of struggle by Indians in Kenya and as help from India is sure to be sought I consider it my duty as an Indian citizen of Kenya to place before the Indian public the whole situation as it exists to-day so that when the time for action comes Indians here should find themselves ready to back their brethren fighting the battles of Mother India in a far off country.

WHITE SETTLERS REVOLT.

The Indian discontent in Kenya took concrete shape in organised agitation, when in 1919 Indians were excluded from the franchise given to Europeans. Representations were made as a result of which an agreement was reached between the India Office and Colonial Office. This agreement is known as the "Wood-Winterton Agreement". It is of interest to remember that this Mr. Wood is the present Lord Irwin, the ex-Viceroy of India. The Kenya Government rejected the agreement against even the wishes of Colonial Office. The White settlers of Kenya threatened rebellion and it is rumoured arrangements were actually made to spirit away the Governor and ship the Indians back to India if the Colonial Office insisted on keeping up to the terms of agreement.

INDIANS NON-CO-OPERATE.

The Colonial Office issued a White paper in 1923 where they gave Indians communal franchise and five seats on the Legislative Council as against eleven for Europeans. Highlands were reserved for the Europeans only. The Indian community summarily rejected the White Paper proposals, non-co-operated with the Government and to show its intense feelings of resentment, resorted to the policy of non-payment of Poll Tax. Backed by strong public opinion in India the community stood firm. The Imperial Government stated that the question was kept open. Then in order to show that they were always reasonable in their attitude Indians agreed to have themselves represented by nomination on the Council; till the question of Franchise was settled.

GRIGG'S GAME.

Sir Edward Grigg, the then Governor of Kenya, misinterpreted this spirit of co-operation while he was in England and said in one of his speeches that Indians had accepted the Communal Franchise and that the Franchise question in Kenya was solved. Sir Edward at this time was in England for an important purpose. The Colonial Office had summoned the Governors of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika for the purpose of discussing the question of the advisability of Federation on the Closer Union of these territories. Sir Edward Grigg had very high ambitions. He had a sort of understanding with the Kenya settlers in the matter of Federation. The settlers desired to have 'Swaraj' first and they had demanded a 'quid pro quo' for their consent to Federation to which they were otherwise opposed. The Governor of Uganda was lukewarm about these proposals whilst the Governor of Tanganyika was opposed to any sort of Federation with Kenya. The Colonial Office therefore appointed a Royal Commission under the chairmanship of Sir Hilton Young in November 1927 "to consider certain questions relating to the Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa and allied subjects."

WHITEHALL'S POLICY.

It will be recalled that when in 1919 Kenya Indians demanded equal share in the administration of the Government of Kenya, to this demand the Imperial Government in their 1923 White Paper replied: "In the administration of Kenya His Majesty's Government regard themselves as exercising trust on behalf of the African population and they are unable to share o delegate this trust, the object o which may be defined as the protection and advancement of the Native Races."

They also declared in very clear and precise terms their policy regarding the position of immigrant communities. Referring to this the White Paper says:—

"Primarily Kenya is an African Territory and His Majesty's Government think it necessary definitely to record their considered opinion that the interests of the African Natives must be paramount and that if and when these interests and the interests of immigrant communities should conflict the former should prevail."

This was to do away with the interference of Indians and the Government of India. The Indian Community accepted this position readily as they saw that it was for the good of the children of the soil. The European had understood it in the light of makeshift and make believe. They knew that Government could never use this policy against them in Kenya. It was so. Sir Edward Grigg conducted the administration from the point of view of a politician and not from that of an administrator. This was but natural as he was not an administrator nor had he any experience of administration. He was purely a politician.

WRIGGLING OUT.

The appointment of a Commission to enquire into the possibility of Closer Union was utilized to wriggle out of the position accepted by settlers in 1922 This is clear from the following clauses in the terms of reference of the Commission.

"To make recommendations in regard to possible changes in the powers and compositions of various legislative councils of the several territories (a) as a result of establishment of any federal council or other common authority (b) so as to associate more closely in the responsibilities and trusteeship of Government the immigrant communities domiciled in the country."

In 1923 it was considered that the Imperial Government could not delegate or share this trusteeship of Natives. In 1927 the Royal Commission was charged to find out how to "associate more closely in the responsibilities and trusteeship of Government the immigrant races domiciled in the country."

So suspicious were Indians of the intentions of Sir Edward Grigg that seeing his influence in the appointment and terms of reference of the Commission, a strong movement for its boycott began. It was with very great difficulty and due to the presence of the representative of the Government of India who was sent there to help the Indian Community that the oppositionists were prevailed upon to withdraw their resolution from the open session of the Kenya Indian Congress.

A DODGE.

The Commission submitted its report. The recommendations did not satisfy the settlers as the principle of Native Trusteeship enunciated in the White Paper o 1923 was repeated and upheld The Commission did not give them official majority in Kenya Council. Closer Union was recommended with the appointment of a High Commissioner and creation of an advisory Council To this Central body important subjects had to be transferred.

The Commission did only partial justice to the claim for Common Franchise put forward by Indians. Referring to this question they said, "Our view is that in asmuch as the progress of the territory must depend on co-operation between the races the ideal to be aimed at is a common Roll on an equal franchise with no discrimination between the races."

This excellent view was hedged in by a very strange condition which in effect nullified the value of the Commission's view. They said: "It is at the same time clear that this ideal can be realized only by consent and that the consent of the European community can only be obtained if they are given a feeling of security that their interests and ins-

(Continued on page 8)

NOTES OF THE DAY

Is This Cricket?

The betrayal of Burma, the boycott of Nationalist Muslims and the virtual exclusion of the Indian mercantile community from the Round Table Conference are in themselves a palpable and calculated attempt to "queer the pitch". But a further and no less reprehensible, effort in that direction has just been made. Mr. Deorurkhker, a leader of the "Depressed" classes, has been refused a passport to go to England. No reason has been officially given for the refusal. Mr. Deorurkhker's only disqualification appears to us to be that he belongs to the Nationalist section of his community, the section that it *not* represented at the Round Table Conference. If Government feared that Mr. Deorurkhker's presence in London would seriously prejudice Doctor Ambedkar and his great "work", that fear was perfectly justified. Yet they would do well to throw some official light on the refusal of the passport. Or would they rather leave the world to infer the obvious itself?

Suggestion To P. & O.

If it is true that the local agents of the P. and O. Company propose to utilise for charitable purposes money accruing from the sale of steamer passes on the S. S. "Rajputana", they cannot do better than accept Mr. Liladhar Jerajani's suggestion. There is no doubt that the unprecedented sale of passes was due to the fact that Gandhiji was sailing by the "Rajputana". There is also no odubt that what is dearest to Gandhiji is khadi which helps the poor. Should, therefore, the P. and O. Company decide, as it ought to, to spend the money with due regard to the man who was the real source of it, the All-India Spinners' Association would be the obvious institution to benefit by it. But let us not forget that the head of the Peninsular and Oriental concern is no other than Lord Inchcape.

The Indian Paradox.

The public would have been pleasantly surprised to learn that the Pateti Swadeshi Bazar was visited by a few Government Officials, albeit Indian. That there should be something incongruous in a Director of Industries encouraging by his visit, indigenous industry is an amazing paradox, almost exclusively Indian. The relationship of officialdom in India with Swadeshi can only be described as based on a sense of repulsion. To take only one instance, the number of Government "Officers" allowing Swadeshi cloth any contact with their skins would be, at the very best, negligible. And we doubt, if even that negligible number does not patronise Indian cloth without an uncomfortable feeling of doing something improper.

Indian Journalists' Association.

The report of the Indian Journalists' Association, Calcutta, for the year 1930-31 shows that this institution, established in 1922 continues to render useful service to the cause of journalism in India. In the year under review the Association prepared a scheme of Provident Fund for the benefit of employees of newspapers and is now engaged in framing a scheme of instruction in journalism with the co-operation of the Calcutta University. One of the most useful activities of the Association was to promote communal harmony by eliminating as far as possible objectionable writings in the press, calculated to embitter communal feelings. The Association also prepared an interesting scheme of representation, called the Multiple Representation Scheme, calculated to help the solution of the vexed question of communal representation. With its increase of membership during the year from 56 to 125, the Association may well claim to represent the Indian Press in Bengal.

Why Were They Expelled?

The statement issued by the three post-Graduate students of the Fergusson College, compelled by the Principal to withdraw from the College, makes it clear beyond all doubt that their withdrawal was far from being voluntary as the Principal tried to make out. The statement also reveals the interesting fact that when the students wished to be enrolled in the M.A., class at the beginning of the year, the Principal, who even then well knew the part they had taken in the Civil Disobedience movement, did not think it necessary to ask for any bond of good behaviour from them. "It will thus be clear from the whole episode", they say, "that we were spotted out to him by some unseen hands after the attempt on the life of the Acting Governor of Bombay." We, therefore, feel inclined to repeat our question whether the Principal has been in correspondence with Government on the subject,

INTENSIFY FOREIGN CLOTH PICKETING

Debate In B. P. C. C Over Swadeshi Committee Demand

The activities of the B. P. C. C. in regard to the propagation of Swadeshi came in for a good deal of criticism at the adjourned ordinary meeting of the Committee held at the Congress House on Wednesday evening.

PRABHAT PHERIES.

When the meeting began, Mr. S. K. Patil made a demand for grant of Rs. 800 at the rate of Rs. 100 per month for the activities of the Prabhat Pheries. The grant was made.

SWADESHI ACTIVITIES.

Mr. G. V. Kapadia moved a grant of Rs. 2,400 for eight months for the boycott of foreign cloth and Swadeshi activities. He informed the House that very soon they were thinking of observing a "Swadeshi Week."

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, seconding the grant, observed that by intensifying the picketing of foreign cloth they must strengthen Mahatmaji's hands in his mission in England.

Mr. Motichand Kapadia, while supporting the grant, pointed out that piecegood merchants had started indenting for foreign goods in a surreptitious manner.

A TOKEN CUT.

Mr. Mulraj Karsandas moved a token cut of one rupeee to the Grant in order to bring to the notice of the Swadeshi Committee the imperfections of their activities. He pointed out that Japanese imports were rising by leaps and bounds. Besides the mills were not fully implementing the terms of the contract.

Mr. G. N. Desai told the House what the officers of the Swadeshi Committee were doing at present. Personally he was going to the markets every day and all efforts were made to keep a watchful eye on the breaches of contract.

PICKETING IN MILL AREA.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master explained the direction in which efforts were made to intensify foreign cloth picketing. Women wokers in the mill area were being enrolled as volunteers for picketing purposes and very soon their activities would expand.

Mr. N. N. Menon supported the grant. He laid emphasis on the necessity bettering the quality of production.

Mr. S. K. Pupala pleaded that in the absence of an adequate grant no vigorous activities could be undertaken.

INTENSIFY PICKETING.

Mr. Dixit drew attention to the slackening of picketing and suggested that the Committee must consider the ways and means to intensify picketing operations. Why should retailers be penalised, he asked, when wholesale merchants were having everything in their own way.

Mrs. Goshespben Captain suggested that each member of the B. P. C. C. should give one lady volunteer for picketing thereby setting an example for others to follow. What they were doing at present was to picket locality after locality and get the goods sealed.

To a question whether the Committee had decided that Desh Sevikas alone should do cloth picketing, Mr. S. K. Patil replied that Mahatma Gandhi's personal views were well known in this matter. Gandhiji had expressed a wish that as far as possible picketing of foreign cloth had better be entrusted exclusively to the Desh Sevikas. The House would agree with him that the control must be centralised.

LABOUR CONDITIONS.

Mr. C. K. Narayan Swami said that the Swadeshi resolution of the Working Committee gave recognition to industries which 75 per cent. Indian Capital and Directorate. This had to be read along with the resolution on the safeguard to workers wherein it was specifically stated that the National Congress would be stultifying itself if its recognition of mills did not mean safe-guarding of the interests of the workers as well. The speaker pointed out that strikes were taking place in Bombay mills on the ground of alleged wage-cuts and unfavourable conditions of labour. It was the duty of the Swadeshi Committee to ascertain if the mills broke the agreement before it allows cloth to pass off as Swadeshi recognised by the Congress. He said that picketing to be efficient and effective should be centrally organised. The Desh Sevika Sangh was not under the control of the Congress subject to Congress discipline. Every activity of the Congress should be controlled and directed by the Congress.

Mr. J. S. Patel said they must give money to the Swadeshi Committee before they asked it to work efficiently.

Mr. Mukund Malaviya gave his view as to why other women's organisations were not joining with the Desh Sevika Sangh in the matter of picketing. There were many ladies prepared to work, he added.

Mr. V. K. U. Menon pointed out that the sales of Khaddar were going down and it was high time the Swadeshi Committee did something to prop up Khaddar.

Mr. G. V. Kapadia replied to the debate. Mr. Mulraj withdrew his token cut motion after which the grant was made.

VOLUNTEER EXPENDITURE.

Mr. R. K. Acharekar moved for a grant of Rs. 2,400 for eight months at the rate of Rs. 300 a month for expenditures over volunteers. The grant was made after some discussion.

Mr. J. C. Maitra made a demand for a grant of Rs. 2,000 for eight months at the rate of Rs. 250 a month for publicity and propaganda. It was pointed out that this grant had nothing to do with the Bulletin grant. The demand was granted.

The Committee then passed certain miscellaneous grants amounting to about Rs. 2,000 for 8 months. The total budget grant of Rs. 45,770 for eight months was passed "nem con."

By a resolution unanimously accepted the name of the "Boycott Committee" was changed into "Foreign Cloth Boycott and Swadeshi Committee."

The Committee then adjourned to Monday, 3 p.m.

SIX PER CENT BONDS 1931

Holders To Have Option To Convert Them In 1935 Bonds

The following press communique has been issued by the Controller of Currency, Calcutta:—Ten year 6 per cent. Bonds 1931 will fall due for repayment on 15th September 1931. In accordance with Government of India Finance Department Notification dated 1st September 1931 holders of these bonds have option of converting them into 6 1/2 per cent Treasury Bonds 1935. Those who wish to exercise this option should present bonds on or after 1st September 1931.

The following procedure will be followed in connection with payment of discharge value of Bonds to holders who do not wish to convert (1) to facilitate discharge of bonds on due date of payment public debt offices and treasuries have been instructed to receive securities from the holders a week before the date of maturity i.e., on and from Tuesday 8th September 1931. Securities should be presented at the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, Bombay or Madras or at any Government treasury or Sub-Treasury where interest thereon is payable at places where treasury work is done by branch of Imperial Bank of India, securities if they are in form of stock certificates should be presented at branch of Bank where interest is payable and not at treasury or sub-treasury. Receipt should be given by last endorsee or by his duly constituted attorney or if holder is dead by his legal representative on back of security itself. Holders of 1931 bonds who desire to tender them for purchase of new 6 1/2 per cent. Treasury Bonds 1935 should tender them on or after 15th September 1931 at Government Treasury at which they are enfaced for payment of interest or at local head offices or branches of Imperial Bank of India.—A. P.

RELIEF TO DISTRESSED BENGAL

The Secretary of the North and East Bengal Famine and Flood Relief Fund organised by the Bengalee Union, Bombay, writes:—

The procession of the North and East Bengal Famine and Flood Relief Fund organised by the Bengalee Union went out to collect funds through Javeri Bazar, Princess Street, parts of Girgaum and Barbhoy Mohalla, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday last and was able to receive 3 cart loads of clothings and a sum of Rs. 875-10-0. The total amount so far collected by the Bengalee Union now stands at Rs. 3,000.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.

Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT REACHES SIMLA.

NONOFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS

Move To Stabilize Rupee.

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoolah, President of the Assembly has arrived here.

As a result of ballot held to-day for the discussion of non-official resolutions in the Legislative Assembly, Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan has drawn the first place with a recommendation to Government for legislation prohibiting the execution of civil court decrees against agriculturists.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt has drawn the second place for his motion that High Courts in India should be a central subject in the future constitution of India.

Mr. M. C. Rajah has a resolution urging on the Government of India to make a representation to the Government of Ceylon that Indian creditors are not affected adversely on account of the proposed moratorium in that Island.

REVISE EXCHANGE RATE.

As a result of the ballot, Rai Bahadur Lala Jagadish Prasad will move in the Council of State on 16th September that in the economic interests of the country, it is highly desirable that the Government of India should revise their exchange policy so as to stabilise the rupee at 1 sh. 4d.—A. P.

SWADDI BOMB CASE

Acquitted Of Murder Charge But Jailed For 5 Years

LAHORE, September 2.

In the Swaddi Bomb case proceeding at Ludhiana the Sessions Judge acquitted all the three accused of charge of alleged intent to murder Government officials but convicted Harnamsingh and Giani Naharsingh under the Explosive Substances Act and sentenced each of them to five years' rigorous imprisonment. The third accused Kartarsingh was acquitted of all the charges.—A.P.

RAILWAY BREACHES IN JODHPUR.

JODHPUR, Sept. 2.

Owing to floods the railway line between Kavas and Utarlai has been breached. No transhipment is possible. Probable duration is three days.—A. P.

ANTICS OF KUPPAM SUB-MAGISTRATE

Scents Danger In National Flag

Sjt. C. Rajagopalachar writes from Tiruchengodu under date August 30:—

Intellegence and learning if misapplied become comical. For excellent humour of the unconscious type the Sub-Magistrate of Kuppam has beaten all record. He has passed an order to read which is amusement enough but comments are given in parallel columns.

THE ORDER.

Whereas it has been reported to me by the Police that the Congress party intends to hold functions all over the country and in particular in the Taluk of Kangundi for hoisting and saluting a new Congress Flag on the morning of Sunday, August 30th".

* * *

"And whereas it has been published in reputable newspapers on or about August 20th, 1931, that a fundamental principle of the Congress creed is that the Congress must be recognised as intermediary between the people and the Government."

* * *

"And whereas the display of an alleged new "National" Flag by the Congress party in these circumstances is likely to give colour to the above false claim and to deceive the public into thinking that the Congress assumed Governmental authority and that the public can approach Government only through the Congress and that they owe allegiance to the Congress party rather than to the King Emperor".

* * * * *

"And whereas so gross and mischievous a deception is likely to occasion confusion in the public mind disobedience to constituted authority and is a grave menace to the peace of this taluk."

* * *

"M. R. RY. R. N. Ethirajulu Naidu Sub-Magistrate, Kuppam hereby direct you and all other supporters and adherents of the Congress party and all volunteers and paid employees of the same to abstain."

* * *

"From holding, organising, or attending any such function within my jurisdiction."

* * *

"From displaying in any public place any so-called National Flag or emblem except the Union Jack for a period of 15 days from this date."

* * *

"The order is passed exparte in view of the urgency of the situation which does not admit of service of notice."

C.R.'S. NOTES.

The Police have done their part in telling the Magistrate that such functions would be held all over the country, but the Magistrate won't enquire whether prohibitory orders have been issued in other parts of the country. The old Flag was unobjectionable. It is the new saffron colour that is the danger.

* * *

Mark how up-to-date and topical the conception of the order is. The Magistrate has only eye on Kupupam affairs. He has the other eagle eye on distant Simla, and the controversies there. It is the voice of Mr. Emerson though the pen is at Kuppam.

* * *

This is the climax of the comicality. The Magistrate was less nervous and on a lower plane on 26th August when he passed another order in which he stated that the promulgation of the claim of the Congress to be intermediary between people and Government was "likely to mislead people to think they are denied direct access to Government officials and so to cause confusion and unhappiness to law-abiding people."

* * *

Mark how high politics is skilfully led up to a menace to the peace of Kuppam taluk. This is the incantation for Section 144.

* * *

Mark the wide sweep of the order. It is a sign of legal training. See also the insistence of Congress being only a party.

* * *

Note "or attending." Thorough is the ideal of our Magistrate.

* * *

"So-called National". If it had been truly National the case would have been otherwise.

* * * * *

There is no originality in this. All political orders under Section 144 have the same refrain. It is urgent in every case. There have been Flag salutations before now, here, and everywhere; but the danger has been understood by our Magistrate, others have failed in their duty.

WHAT GANDHIJI MISSED.

Gandhiji has missed a rare treat by sailing away on the 29th. He might have, if he had waited for a day, secured a copy of this order for amusing him during the sea-sickness. The same Magistrate has passed another order after much the same recital, prohibiting the holding of any meeting or delivering any speech or even attending any meeting in support of the Congress party or creed in the limits of Kuppam Town and a radius of five miles thereof. Article 1, the creed of the Congress is that the object of the Indian National Congress is the attainment of Swarajya by all legitimate and peaceful means.

As soon as I read about this order, I took it to the notice of Government hoping for prompt relief in a clear and emergent case of this kind. But emergency always acts the other way. The Government have replied that they will enquire further and regret they can take no action in the matter until a full report has been received from the local authorities. Meanwhile similar Flag salutations have taken place all over the country and in the City of Madras with no danger to the peace which alone and not the safety of the Empire was the concern of the Sub-Magistrate of Kuppam.

CONGRESS PICKET REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.

Assault In Chor Bazar.

The picketing of toddy and liquor shops was continued on Wednesday. The conduct of the pickets drew the praise of even the shop-keepers for the manner in which they carried on their duties.

At Mandvi there was a clash between some persons coming out of a toddy shop and it resulted in the arrest of one person.

In Bhuleshwar Ward, Congress pickets were doing their duties admirably. For the last four days, two volunteers named Babu Ganpat and Shankerrao picketing toddy shop number 45 at Chor Bazaar were being harassed by some hooligans. Two days back both of them were beaten and on Wednesday again Babu Gunpat was beaten severely. He was removed to the Congress Hospital where his injuries were treated.

PICKETING AT KALYAN.

The Kalyan Congress Committee observed the Flag Salutation Ceremony on Sunday. After the flag was hoisted a procession with the new flags went through the City.

Subscribers to the Congress Prohibition campaign are requested to send their contributions to Rambhau Patwardhan and take receipts.

Picketing of liquor shops is going on as usual.

SOCIAL DRAMA AT OPERA.

The drama entitled "Sacho Sapoot" (that is: "A True Son") in Gujerati and Urdu languages, written by an army officer, depicts Indian social life, especially of Parsis. The writer shows what an obedient son of a poor family can do for himself and his family, by hard labour, perseverance, industry and obedience to parents, and other elders. In doing so the author also shows the solution of the burning question of the day "Unemployment." This play is to be staged at the Royal Opera House on the 7th, 8th and 13th inst. (all public holidays), at 3-15 p.m.

ESTABLISHING "STABILITY" BY SHAKING CREDIT!

(Continued from page 1.)

der that there is almost a blood-feud between the Zemindar and the Tiller of the soil in the United Provinces and the Punjab? The reports from the United Provinces make most distressing reading and I wonder whether the Government of India realise fully the state of affairs which is bound to develop during the next few months. The port, therefore, for which the Finance Member is making is one of the gravest danger to the normality of India and it be-speaks the greatest handicap on the present constitution that the sons of the soil are helpless in this matter and must look on and see the ruination of India being almost completed. It is painful to observe that other vested interests in India such as those of British commerce which agree with this point of view in private conversations, have not the courage of their convictions to come out in the open and side with the correct policy, at this juncture.

DICTATION FROM WHITE HALL

It is said that the Government of India have enough resources to persist in their mad policy of drift for a few months more until the Round Table Conference comes to a decision. One can justifiably ask if the outlook of the Government of India is restricted only to this period and whether one should not ask the Finance Member how he justifies the inspiring words with which he wound up his budget speech last March in Delhi? If the trouble is, orders from Whitehall, it is due to the country and to the Central Legislature that the truth should be known. If the Government of India's policy is dictated by their convictions even under the circumstances named above, facts which cannot be challenged, the Legislature of India owe it to the country to demand from Government this month a statement of the Government's policy.

GOING AGAINST NATURE

It has been said by the Finance Member that the agitation against the ill-fated 1s. 6d. ratio has been responsible for his trouble. I refuse to believe it and feel that the Finance Member cannot mean this in any seriousness. He certainly cannot overlook that it is the force of nature which is driving the Government of India from their unfortunate and unjustified decision to stabilise at 1s. 6d. And no Government, howsoever, powerful, has succeeded in fighting nature, even though the victim be dumb millions of India who are governed according to a constitution which has been completely exposed in its efforts to exploit this country.

FERGUSSON COLLEGE SHOOTING CASE

Mistake In The Panchnama

PERMISSION GRANTED TO GOGATE'S SISTER FOR INTERVIEW.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, September 2.

The Gogate trial began to-day at 11-15 morning. The first witness to be examined was Vitho a peon.

Replying to Mr. Jehangir, the Public Prosecutor, witness gave the names of the Professors who accompanied H. E. in seeing the college. He was also with the party when H. E. and party went to the reading room. Witness was standing near the door, when he heard the report. Witness was standing near the door only. What he further saw was A. D. C. holding the accused. Witness saw A. D. C. taking the pistol which was with Gogate. Capt. Peto then handed the accused to Mr. Parkhe. When he saw the accused in the Reading Room, he was at a distance of five steps. When Mr. Parkhe and witness brought the accused down the reading room, witness handed over the accused to one European officer.

DID NOT SEE PISTOL IN GOGATES HAND.

In cross-examination, witness said that he was standing near the door. He was not able to see the inside of the Reading Room. Witness was standing near the revolving notice board. He saw A. D. C. holding the accused. At that time, A. D. C. was standing five steps away from the witness. Witness did not see whether Gogate had pistol in his hand. Witness heard two reports. Witness could not say of what the reports were. He knew afterwards.

Mr. Jehangir asked witness to explain where he was standing. Witness was standing between the door and the revolving case which was on witness' left. He was facing towards the east.

The second witness examined was Prof. Damle, the Rector of the College.

LADY HOTSON RESTLESS.

Replying to the Public Prosecutor, witness nearly said the same thing what he stated in the Lower Court. He stated that when Lady Hotson who was down the floor with Mrs. Mahajani, Prof. Naik, Doctor Karve and himself was informed about the outrage, she was restless. Witness student of the Fergusson residing in room No. 102 in the College Hostel. Uttarkar came to him with two friends one by name Khare and the other witness cannot tell. Witness then told about the leather bag which the accused had left with Uttarkar. In that matter, witness consulted the Principal and then phoned to D. S. P. Mr. Yates, Assistant Superintendent of Police came then they went to Uttarkars room. Witness then stated about the sealing of the leather bag and further said that the Panchnama about the sealing read before him was correct. After this, once, witness had been to the accused's room with Khan Bahadur Kothawalla. Mr. Kothawalla had passed the receipt of the articles which he took away.

HOW KEY WAS FOUND.

Then he was cross-examined. Witness said that, he did not know the previous history of Gogate. Accused's brother in Hyderabad, (Deccan) as Doctor. There are four blocks of College Residency. The accused's room is in the third block and Uttarkar's in the second. Every block has one Superintendent. Mr. Patel is the Superintendent of the third block. The key was placed above the door near the ventilation. Witness inquired and searched for the key first, and then searched on the door and found. The reason why witness looked for the key on the door was that there were about ten to fifteen people and some one of them must have seen it. Mr. Patel was not there. Mr. Uttarkar was also not there. The Hostel rule is that the rooms should be locked by the students when going out. But it is not stricly observed. It occurred strange to them when they found key up. This they did not inform Mr. Patel. The club boy might have kept the key on the door. Witness was not in the U. T. C. Witness was informed by Mr. Kothawala and the other police that a metal thing obtained is called steel trigger guard was on the cot. Witness was not astonished. Gogate was taken away by the police at about 12 noon. Panchnama was not written by any of the panchas. It might have been written by any police official. The party was before Gogates room for half an hour. Before that, witness was in the library. Witness was in the library till 12-35 p.m. nearly. Witness was besides in the college bungalow. Witness had no knowledge whether any one entered Gogate's room in the meanwhile. Witness was met by Mr. Uttarkar at 5-30 p.m. During the interval between Panchnama and 5-30 p.m. witness was for sometime in the library and also in the principal's office. Either clerk or peon and some five or six people came down. After the outrage, Lady Hotson and others were sitting on the ground floor, inside the hall. Witness did not see whether there was a label on Gogate's name on the leather bag. Mr. Uttarkar himself had the key and opened the door. Witness learnt that Gogate is a distant relative of Uttarkar. Uttarkar's room is a single room.

STORY OF THE BAG.

The next witness examined was Mr. Uttarkar, a student of the Fergusson College. Witness related how the leather bag came in his possession. The bag was once opened by the accused in his presence. He had not seen the contents of it. When witness learnt about the outrage, he went to the principal's bungalow, but he was not there. Next, witness went to the city to Mr. J. K. Khare and told him about the bag. Then witness and Mr. Khare went in for Rector. He advised that they should see the principal. Rector, Witness and Mr. Khare then went to the principal. Rector, witness ended to. A European police officer came to the college. The officer, Rector, Khare and witness, then went to the witness's room. The room was opened by the witness, and the bag was shown. He then told how it was taken away by the police officer.

In his cross-examination witness said that he was not in the library at the time of the outrage. He was not eye-witness. No one else was present when the accused gave the leather bag.

The next witness to be examined was Mr. K. R. Bhonsale, a panch about the bag. H. T. Sawant was next examined.

When cross-examined, witness stated that one by one, the articles from the accused's person were removed and noted in panchnama. The photo shown to him was in the money purse. Then witness stated that coins were found in money purse. The reason why witness was at the Faskhana was a certain death occurred in his wada, and was called by the police to give his statement.

"ERROR IN PANCHNAMA."

Next, Mr. Valledes was examined. He showed the articles written in Panchnamas to the Court. The description written by the D. S. P. does not bear witnes's signatures. Witness remembered that the D. S. P. was taking notes about the revolvers. The mistake in the Panchnama about the bullets of the revolver was brought to his notice. Witness thought there was discussion between the public prosecutor and the Magistrate in the lower Court. Yet, he did not bring it to notice. It is true that the witness said that what was in Panchnama is correct. After the discussion, witness had a talk with a gentleman shown in the Court about the mistake. Witness inspected the bullet himself when he saw the coat on. He felt on the left hand side at the spot shown by the witness. As far as witness knew, he was the first man to feel the bullet in the coat. Witness stated that few pieces of currency notes were in the pocket and few in the lining of the coat. Witness himself first took out the wallet. The rounds of cartridges were shown to him in the lower Court.

NEVER USED A REVOLVER.

The next witness was Mr. Dinshaw Jamshedjee Poonawalla, a "panch" for the coat of his Excellency. Certain portion of the Panchnama was deleted, when the defence Counsel objected to it. In his cross-examination, he stated that he has never used any revolver. Witness then showed the place where the bullet was found in the coat. Witness himself took out the bullet from the coat.

GOGATE'S SISTER TO INTERVIEW HIM.

The Defence Counsel made a request to the Judge to allow the sister of the accused to have an interview with the accused. The Judge gave the necessary permission.

JOHNSON'S PERMANENT JOHN SON'S BRILLIANT INK EASY FLOWING INK

WANTED AGENTS everywhere. AMIN & CO., 58, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

September, 2.

Barao Newland, Meckenzie, Calcutta.
Neidenfels, Leunhoff, Hamburg.
Jalavihar, Park, Bassein.
Gamrulla Maru Bassein.

DEPARTURES.

September, 3.

Jalapalaka, Courtney, Calcutta.

LOADING.

September, 2.

Steamer Bankura for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Neudenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Iyo Maru for Kobe.

S.S. Baron Newland:—The Madhavial Coy's stamer Baron Newland, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Neidenfels:—The L. Edward Ltd., Steamer Neidenfels arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S.S. Jalavihar:—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer Jalavihar arrived in harbour yesterday from Bassein, with a cargo of rice.

S.S. Garmulla:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Garmulla, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bassein, with a cargo of rice.

S.S. Jalaputra:—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer Jalaputra will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, September 2.

S.S. Ranpura for London:—28 cases Bristles B. Lawree and Co.; 16 cwt. fish monds H. Ahmed and Sons; 40 bales animal skin H. Oosman and Co.; 20 bales animal skin W. T. Suren.

S.S. Castalia for Liverpool:—5 bales wool raw Bombay Co.; 200 cwt. groundnut oil cakes Strauss and Co.

For Glasgow:—2000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes Strauss and Co.; 4 bales woollen carpets Cox and Kings, Ltd.

For Marseilles:—60 cwt. dry ginger A. H. Diab; 25 cwt. gum olibanum M. Jethabhoy.

For Rhodes:—5 bales cotton yarn Swadeshi Mills Co.

For Suez:—65 bales cotton yarn A. El. Ejil.

S.S. Brauenfels for Hamburg:—8 cases dry casings A. D. Meyer; 103 cwt. dillseed J. Dayal; 2000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes H. V. Oomerbhoy.

For New York:—25 cwt. gum olibanum P. Kooverji and Co.

S.S. Falkenfels for Hamburg:—5000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes Birla Bros.; 2000 cwt. joowar T. S. Thadani and Sons; 234 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S.S. Genova for Genova:—5 bales cotton fly M. Chandulal and Co.; 1000 cwt. linseed oil Birla Bros.; 500 cwt. linseed Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton raw C. S. Thackersey Ltd.

S.S. Celebes Maru for Kobe:—250 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 500 bales cotton raw K. M. Nathoo; 50 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—100 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S.S. Tokushima Maru for Kobe:—500 bls. cotton raw Sasson J. David and Co.

For Nagasaki:—150 bales cotton raw O. Suleman and Co.

IMPORTS

Bombay, September 2.

S.S. Kenya agents M. M. and Co. from Durban:—150 cases oranges.

From Beira:—100 cases oranges.

From Daresalaam:—294 bags gum; 18 tusks ivory; 50 pkts. sulphur.

From Zanzibar:—69 bales orange peels; 1593 bales cloves.

From Mombasa:—185 bdle cowries; 2241 bags patatoes; 800 bags soda ash; 25 bags shells; 2802 bales cotton.

S.S. Thalatta agents L. Edwards Ltd. from Hamburg:—37 cases glass ware; 195 cases sulphur; 30 cases medicine; 368 cases E'ware; 83 cases lamps; 68 cases paper; 125 cases corks; 48 cases screws; 142 cases card boards; 255 cases nails; 50 bdle Y. M. squares; 60 bdle wire; 400 cks. chemicals; [illegible] whale oil.

From Oslo:—224 cases paper.

From Gothenburg:—459 cases paper; 119 cases stoves; 1124 cases ceilings.

From Antwerp:—200 cases chalk; 33 cases tiles; 360 cases hinges; 90 cases bolts and nuts; 200 cases paper; 134 cases boards; 200 cases E'ware; 40 cases preserves; 28 cases stones; 580 cases glassware; 137 bdle tubes; 1410 bdle spikes; 2363 bdle steel bars; 254 bdle plates; 148 bdle ties; 56 bdle rivets; 1782 bdle hoops; 800 bdle angles; 360 bdle hinges; 637 bdle angles; 380 bdle hinges; 637 tins lead; 45 tins colour.

From Lisbon:—221 bales boards; 106 cases corks.

LATE MR. JAMNADAS SAMPAT

Condolence Meeting.

The students, staff and friends of the late Mr. Jamnadas Mehta met on Tuesday morning at the Sir J. J. School of Art to express their sorrow at the untimely death of the young and gifted artist, Capt. Gladstone Solomon, the Director of the School, presided. Messrs. Lalkaka Dhopeshwarkar, Khchirsagar, Raval, Pran Ram, Dhond, Dhala and Ahivasi spoke about the winning personality of the artist. Capt. Gladstone Solomon and Mr. K. H. Vakil spoke appreciatively of his work as one of the most promising of the art students. The following resolution was passed.

"This meeting of the members of the Staff and students of the Sir J. J. School of Art desires to place on record deep sense of sorrow and great loss at the sad and sudden demise of Mr. J. R. Sampat a student of great promise in the Painting School; and this meeting desires to convey to the members of the bereaved family their heart-felt condolences assuring them that the whole School mourns (as one man) along with them in their sad bereavement and great calamity."

It is proposed also to collect an adequate amount for a Prize to be awarded every year to the most deserving students of the School of Art, in Painting, to perpetuate the memory of late Mr. J. R. Sampat.

CONGRESS PICKETERS ROUGHLY HANDLED.

Between 7 and 8 p.m. on Monday while peacefully picketing, two Congress volunteers were roughly addressed and threatened near liquor shop No. 159, Ripon Road, Madanpura, Bombay, which resulted in a sufficiently huge crowd gathering there just in front of the shop. Soon Mr. Ali Mohamed, Supervisor of the Congress volunteers in that locality and member of the E Ward Congress Committee arrived on the scene and succeeded in dispersing the crowd. A police officer from the Police Station near-by was called and asked to aid in removing the volunteer pickets from the shop. The Inspector questioned Mr. Ali Mahomed and then asked him to go on with picketing as long as it was peaceful.

"A FATHER TO HIS PEOPLE"

Tribute To Nadir Shah Of Afghanistan

In the course of speech in Persian at the Arghan Consulate, which celebrated the 13th Independence Day lately, Mr. Ardeshir Edulji Bengali drew pointed attention to faith in God which permeated all the activities of Shah Nadir Shah of Afghanistan. He was a father to his people upon whose shortcomings he looked with the congenial indulgence of an affectionate patriarch. Afghanistan was proceeding at a rapid rate towards reforms all round and could now boast of hospitals, mills, and other essentials of advancing civilisation as well as schools, libraries and a careful programme of education.

Mr. Bengali referred to Afghanistan as the cradle of Zoroastrian religion according to several savants and stated that Parsis visiting the country would be proceeding like pilgrims than ordinary travellers, though their keen commercial instinct ought to draw them to the country with vast unexplored resources. He rejoiced in the growing closed friendship between Persia and Arghanistan, and assured those present that the bonds of amity between the ancient monarchy of Iran, over whose destinies Shah Reza Shah presided and the youthful vigorous Kingdom of Afghanistan would only make for peace of the world.

Government House News

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Hotson attended the Horse Show on Tuesday the 1st September and Lady Hotson gave away the prizes.

Mrs. T. A. A. Wilson and Lt: Colonel J. F. H. Nugent arrived at Government House Ganeshkhind on Tuesday.

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay dined with Lt: Colonel R. H. Crake and Officers of the King's Own Scottish Borderers on Tuesday.

Music At Poona.

By permission of Lt.: Col: M. C. Coote, and the Officers of the 1st (Marine) Bn. Bombay Pioneers, the Pipes and Drums will play at the Bund Garden, Poona, on Friday, (4th instant) from 6 to 7-30 p.m., weather permitting.

WOMAN CHARGED WITH SETTING FIRE TO SARI

Because Rs 100 Were Refused Her

Gomatibai a Hindu woman was arrested by the Bombay city police on Monday night on a charge of sprinkling kerosene oil on a Hindu woman Bhanibai, and setting fire to her. Bhanibai who had received severe burns subsequently died in the G. T. Hospital.

It appears that Gomatibai the accused was in the keep of a Hindu by name Pranjivan and was residing in Gawadi at Kalbadevi. Pranjivan was staying at another place with his aunt Bhanibai and was occasionally going to see Gomatibai, in Gawadi. For some time past there was a quarrel going on between Gomatibai and Bhanibai and on Monday night it assumed very grave proportion.

PAYMENT DEMANDED.

It appears that on Monday night Gomatibai went to Bhanibai and demanded from her Rs. 100 which the latter owed to her. Bhanibai is said to have refused payment upon which it is alleged that Gomatibai sprinkled kerosene oil on the body of Bhanibai and set fire to her Sari.

Bhanibai's cry for help brought her neighbours on the scene and they put out the the fire. But Bhanibai had received severe burns over her body. She was removed to the G. T. Hospital.

DYING DEPOSITION.

Mr. Jangalwala, Presidency Magistrate recorded the dying deposition of Bhanibai in the Hospital in which she made the allegation that while she was busy cooking food a quarrel ensued between her and Gomatibai and the latter "set fire to her Sari after sprinkling kerosene oil on it."

When Bhanibai succumbed to her injuries the police arrested Gomatibai who in her statement to the police said that she had been to Bhanibai to demand from her Rs. 100 which she (Bhanibai) owed to her, and as a result there was a quarrel between them. In the meanwhile Bhanibai put kerosene oil on her Sari and she herself set fire to it.

WHO SET FIRE?

Gomatibai's twelve year old boy stated that Bhanibai herself set fire to her Sari.

Gomatibai was placed on Tuesday morning before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Mr. Dastur at the Esplanade Police Court, when the police applied for a remand for ten days.

The Magistrate granted the application.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM IN KENYA.

(Continued from page 6.)

titutions are not in any danger of being overwhelmed by the more number of other communities".

THEORY TO BENEFIT ONE SIDE.

The point to be remembered here is that this so-called "Theory of Consent" is to be applied to one side only, namely, to Europeans. No consent has to be sought when communal form of franchise is to be applied to Indians against their strong desire and protests. Europeans are not prepared to consent to Common Roll as they have declared their opposition to it from the beginning. The Local Government was not of course keen on finding out means of getting the consent of Europeans. Consent was not forthcoming, so the Common Roll was not to be introduced and although the claim for Common Roll was considered to be "an ideal to be aimed at and attained", that was to remain a pious wish of some five well meaning and benevolent gentlemen of the Commission. The view of the Commission was not worth the paper on which it was written.

(To Be Continued.)

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, Sept. 1.

Week ending 28th August	This week	This season	1931. Last season
Brought into Sight	130	273	765
Receipts at U. S. Ports	82	170	636
EXPORTS FROM AMERICA.			
To Great Britain	3	6	32
To Continent	12	61	194
To Japan, Canada &c.	19	87	45
Total	34	154	271
World's Spinners Takings of American Cotton	204	636	504
DELIVERIES TO SPINNERS			
Great Britain (All kinds)	40	165	138
VISIBLE SUPPLY			
Stocks at American Ports		2,761	1,881
Stocks at American Interior Towns		731	559
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent		1,371	911
Total		4,863	3,351
Last Week		4,937	3,158
Difference on week		—74	+193
Stock of cotton in Great Britain (All kinds		896	753

WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Sept. 2.

The Bay repression has passed inland and lies this morning over Orissa and Chota Nagpur. The monsoon has been active in Assam, Orissa, Central Provinces and in and near Simla Hills.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpuur, Berar, West Central Provinces and local in Burma, West United Provinces, West Central India, East Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, Northwest Frontier Province, Konkan, North Hyderabad and Mysore. A few falls have occurred in East United Provinces, Kashmir, East Rajputana, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad and Malabar.

Forecast:—Monsoon will be active in Northeast India and Central Provinces and rainfall will extend in East Central India and United Provinces.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Sept. 2.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 2-9-31 at Colaba Point 0.13in; Fort 0.35in; J. J. Hospital 0.37in.

Total since 1st June to date at Colaba Point 77.48in; Fort 85.54in; J. J. Hospital 79.07in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1930 at Colaba Point 43.69 in Fort 50.17; J. J. Hospital 47.56 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1929 at Colaba Point 47.81 in; Fort 66.62; J. J. Hospital 53.38 in.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 2-9-1931.

Barometer (corrected to 32deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.757 inches (.019 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. in barometer in past 24 hours plus .032 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8-0 a.m. 80.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8-0 a.m. 76.8

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.1 degrees (normal)

SOME PROMINENT GUESTS AT THE SWADESHI BAZAR.

As days pass the rush at the Pateti Swadeshi Bazar increases and prominent citizens continue to visit the bazar. Amongst those who visited on Wednesday were Srimati Nargesh and Khurshedben, grand-daughters of Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Srimati Ratanben Mehta, Dr. and Mrs. Rajabally, Mr. Mody, President, Millowners' Association and Mrs. H. P. Mody, Seth Tricumdas Morarji Goculdas, Vice-Principal, School of Arts, Mr. Lalkaka and Mrs. Lalkaka and Srimati Bachuben Lotevala.

The Bazar is open daily from 3 to 9 p.m. and the visitors much appreciated Indian music of Prof. Sharma.

FILM ACTRESSES IN BANDRA COURT

All Over A Printing Machine.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Sept. 1.

At the resumed hearing of the case against Fatma Begum and others, Mr. Wilfred Pereira, solicitor, gave the history of the case, filed in February 1930 against Fatma by his clients the Reliance Film Distributors.

The complaint was in connection with the alleged misappropriation of a him printing machine of the Reliance Co. given out on hire to Fatma Begum. Before the police could complete their inquiries, an arrangement was arrived at between the parties whereby the dispute was to be referred to arbitration, and the machine was in the meanwhile to be held in trust by Fatma. Mr. Pereira stated that at the time of the arrrangement and neither before nor after, no mention was made by Fatma or Sultana about the mortgage of the property in the studio.

Mr. N. S. Posare ex-managing clerk of Samant & Co., deposed that after the chamber summons for costs in favour of Samant & Co. had been made absolute, the order was passed on to the Andheri Court, where a suit was filed claiming Rs. 2,000. He further stated that a warrant of attachment was issued and he was present with the bailiff at the studio to levy the attachment on the property. Whilst they were engaged in taking the inventory, Fatma Begum inquired if the attachment could be raised if the property were mortgaged to Samant & Co. As she could not give a definite answer, he took her to Mr. Samant. After a number of preliminaries, the mortgage deed was drawn up and delivered in the Andheri Court.

After the examination of the clerk of the Andheri Court, who took the inventory of the atricles in the studio, and that of a clerk of Grindlay & Co. the case was adjourned.

"Half a bottle has worked wonders on my child" are the actual words of a doctor (a M.D.) who tried this on his own child. It's the patriotic and professional duty of every Medical Practitioner to investigate this National product and save precious little lives.

All good chemists stock it or it can be had through
PARAGON PRODUCTS Co., Ballard Estate, Bombay.
(I)

MONEY MARKETS

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 2.

B C Rate T T 1/5 23/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 Near.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 Sept.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 25|32.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 13/16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/32 Sept.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 Oct./Nov.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1|5 31|32 Dec.
NEW YORK:—
B. C. Rate T T 278-1/2.
Banks Selling T T 278-3/8.
Banks Buying T T 277 1|2.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 910.
Banks Buying D D 927.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 137 1|2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 135 1|2.
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 66 5|8.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 63 1|2.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 156 3/8
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 89 1|4.
CROSS RATES—
New York|London 4.86 1|8 1st inst.
Shanghai|London 1|2 3|4 } 2nd inst.
Japan|London 2|0 3|8 1st inst.
London|Paris 123.95 1st inst.
London|Belgium 34.88 1st inst.
London|Switzerland 24.96 1st inst.
London|Italy 92.95 1st inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet, Dull.
Gold 31st ulto. £4-4-10, 1st inst. £4-4-9 3|8.
SILVER—
London Ready 31st ulto. 12 7|8, 1st inst. 12 7|8.
London Forward 31st ulto. 12 15|16, 1st inst. 12 15|16.
New York Ready 31st ulto. 27 7|8, 1st inst. 27 7|8.
3 Mos. 31st ulto. 4 9|32 per cent. 1st inst. 4 9|32 per cent.
6 Mos 31st ulto. 4 15|16 per cent. 1st inst. 4 15|16 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 p.c.
Money:—Call 4 1/2 p.c. 3 Mos 5 p.c. 6 Mos. 5 p.c.
Tone:—Steady.

Tone of London Silver:—Dull. Very little business doing. America was a seller after fixing.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept. 2.

Castorseeds Sept. Delivery Opening Rs. 32|2; Highest Rs. 32|9 and Closing Rs. 32|7.

May Delivery Opening Rs. 28-13; Highest Rs. 29|1; Lowest Rs. 28|12 and Closing Rs. 28|15.

Groundnut Seeds February Delivery Opening Rs. 28|6; Highest Rs. 28|4|6 and Closing Rs. 28|3|6.

BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY OF "G.O.M."

Under the joint auspices of the Dadabhoy Nowrojee Memorial Association, the Mazdyasni Mandal and the Youngmen's Zorastrian Association, the birthday anniversary of the late Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroiee will be celebrated on Friday (the 4th instant) at 6 p.m. at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall. Messrs. K. F. Nariman, J. K. Mehta, F. J. Ginwala, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, G. B. Trivedi, M. C. Chagla K. M. Kutar, Mavji Govindji Sett, Maneck Dadachanji, Prof. N. K Bhagwat, Diwan Bahadur V. M. Jhaveri, Miss Mitha Tata, and Miss Navajbai Contractor will speak.

PATHE CINEMA TO-DAY AT 3-30, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

SOMETHING NEW
SCREEN SNAPSHOTS
(TAKEN IN HOLLYWOOD)
AND
KRAZY KAT
Drawn by the same Artist as and successor to
MICKEY MOUSE.
ADVANCE BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co. Ltd
Note—COMMENCING SEPT. 5th THERE WILL BE 3 SHOWS DAILY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10.

PATHE CINEMA
NEXT SATURDAY
KAY JOHNSON—REGINALD DENNY
LILIAN ROTH—ROLAND YOUNG
IN
MADAM SATAN
It's Daring! It's Hilarious! It's Magnificent
In Thrills And Heart-Throbs!
CECIL B. DeMILLE'S GREATEST DRAMATIC SPECTACLE

SEASON SALE
UPTO 10th SEPTEMBER ONLY.

Beyond question, the best fabrics ever produced in India are EDSU. Yet, prices are admittedly the **lowest** ever asked for fabrics of such quality and taste.

For tasteful and distinctive fabrics, visit

E. D. S. U. Cloth Shops

Opp: Greaves Cotton & Co., 9, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay,
Opposite RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, Byculla, BOMBAY,
Opposite G. I. P. RLY., INSTITUTE, Parel, BOMBAY.

AN OPPORTUNITY TOO GOOD TO MISS !! !! !!

BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND

(Established 1876).
23-25 Hummum Street, Fort.
Above Messrs. Warden & Co.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,92,500.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

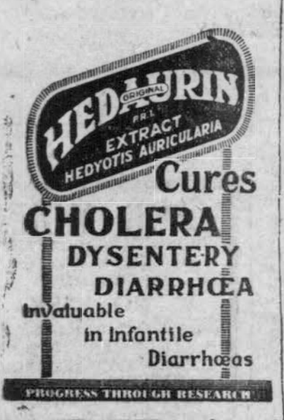
Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigations and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the Widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 60 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
SECRETARY and TREASURER.



Have "HEDAURIN" handy and banish care of Bowel complaints. Available from all chemists in sizes:—

Rs. 1-12; Rs. 3-4 and Rs. 12-8.
P. M ZAVERI & CO., P.O.B. 2171. Bombay.
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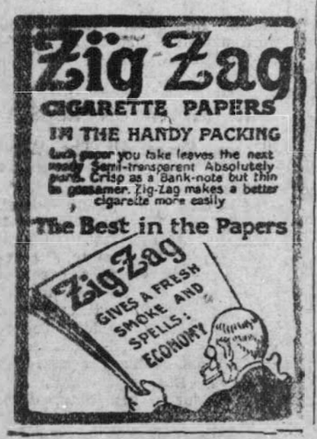
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MOTOR REGISTRATION FEES

Debate In C. P. Council

MOTION FOR REDUCTION CARRIED

(From Our Correspondent).
NAGPUR, Sept. 1.

Yesterday witnessed rather a curious spectacle, when the Hon. Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh speaking from the Treasury Bench on Mrs. Ramabai Tambe's resolution about the grant to the Seva Sadan, Nagpur, declared that the passing of the resolution will not affect the position of the Government.

REMARKS RESENTED.

Mr. Jones, Education Secretary, declared that he was in full sympathy with the resolution, but Government's hands were tied by financial stringency. The Hon. Minister's remarks were not cherished by prominent members of the Council, who think that the same is an insult to the dignity of the House.

MOTOR REGISTRATION FEES

There was a heated debate today, when Mr. Patil moved a resolution in the C.P. Council requesting the Government to reduce the Motor Registration Fees at least by half. Mr. Parakh made a very eloquent and able speech, pointing out how arbitrarily and exhorbitantly these fees were levied, in spite of the acute trade depression and Municipal taxation.

Mr. Fulay, Labour representative pointed out how his Union was making efforts to get this taxation annulled and how the Government could realise more revenue by continuing the special officer for motor vehicles.

Mr. Roughton, Financial Secretary, pointed out how expenditure on road repairs had increased by 6 lakhs, and that under sheer necessity, the Government was obliged to impose this taxation.

The Hon. Mr. Rao briefly replied to the debate.

The motion was pressed to a division and carried by 30 votes to 27.

Another interesting resolution about Berar requesting the separation of Budget was defeated by 8 votes to 31.

FREE EDUCATION TO POOR MUSLIMS.

Anjuman-i-Mueen-ut-Tulba's Mission.

—:o:—

The eighth annual meeting of the Anjuman-i-Mueen-ut-Tulba was held on Sunday afternoon at the Municipal Urdu School Imam Bada, Khan Bahadur S. A. Bakaza presiding.

The Secretary of the Anjuman Mr. Sayed Abdulkarim read the annual report narrating the various educational activities of the Anjuman. The Anjuman is conducting a free Night School and a special Class for coaching up students for the Vernacular Final Examination. It also helps poor students by supplying free books and other materials.

EDUCATION TO POOR MUSLIMS

Quazi Ataullah then addressed the gathering. He laid great stress on the need of giving education to the poor Muslim as he said that was the only way of improving their economic condition. He complimented the Anjuman on its efforts to achieve that end and wished it success in its activities.

The president deplored the lack of interest among the Muslines which such useful institutions. He exhorted those present to help the Anjuman in every possible way and to popularise its laudable aims among the Muslims of Bombay. He announced an annual donation of Rs. 25 to the Anjuman.

A vote of thanks to the chair brought the proceedings to an end.

SHOLAPUR STRIKE ECHO

Labour Leaders Convicted

(From Our Correspondent).
SHOLAPUR, August 31.

To-day at about 3-30 p.m. the City Magistrate, Mr. Kale delivered judgments in the cases against both the Labour leaders: Messrs. Khole and Karhadkar and convicted and sentenced them to one year's rigorous imprisonment each under Section 117, I.P.C. read with Sections 341, 342 etc., of the same Code.

"WIRELESS EXPERT ARRESTED.

REWARD OF RS. 3,000 FOR HIS APPREHENSION.

CALCUTTA, September 1.

Hansraj alias "wireless expert" who was wanted in connection with Lahore Conspiracy Case was arrested here last night and taken to the C.I.D. Head-quarters4

The Lahore Government had announced a reward of Rs. 3,000 for the arrest of Hansraj.—A.P.

INDIA'S FATE RESTS IN YOUR HANDS.

"Millat's" "Bon Voyage" To Gandhiji.

It is interesting to note that even non-Congress papers are favourably commenting on Mahatma Gandhi's decision to attend the Round Table Conference and his departure for London. The "Millat" a non-Congress Urdu Daily of Delhi wishing a Bon Voyage to Gandhiji writes:—

"Oh you who have been demanding freedom for India, we congratulate you on the voyage you are undertaking. You are proceeding to England with the blessings of millions of your countrymen, who have been under the domination of British for a very long time, and who have been struggling hard to free themselves from that domination. The country wishes you "Au Revoir." The country hopes that your efforts will be crowned with success and you will return to India with a charter of freedom for your fellow countrymen. If you succeed in this great mission and bring about unity among India and the Britain that bond of unity will not only benefit these two great nations but it will also mean a message of peace and prosperity to the whole world.

"Gandhiji! The fate of 300 million Indians rests in your hands. You are leaving the shores of India with the heavy responsibility on your shoulders that the settlement depends on your assent or dissent. You are going as a representative of starving, oppressed and enslaved Indians. It is their welfare and their interest that you will place in the forefront and no other consideration will swerve you from that.

"You are the standard-bearer of Indian nationalism. You are going as a messenger of India's freedom. It is expected of you that you will not return without freedom. All Hindus, all Muslims, all Sikhs, all Christians and all Parsis may not recognise you as their representative but you are being sent to safeguard the interests of all, and to look to the interests of all of them. The country has faith in you and is fully confident that you will not overlook any interest. May God strengthen your hands and may you return with a scheme that will satisfy all."

FLAG SALUTATION CEREMONY AT BARODA.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent).
BARODA, August 30

The Baroda Raj Praja Mandal, held the Flag-Salutation ceremony, this morning at 7, when the President and Secretaries of the City Committee, as well as members of the Youth League, were present. The new Flag was raised by Mr. G. Sutaria, President, Baroda Raj Praja Mandal when "Zenda Uncha Rahe Hamara" was sung in chorus by all present.

A similar salutation ceremony was held at the Baroda Youth League headquarters in Bhau Kale's Lane, at 8 a.m. where Youth Leaguers were collected in very good number. A procession started from the Youth League office at 5 p.m. and a public meeting was held near Tarkeshwar, in the very heart of the City, where speeches were made explaining the underlying meaning of the National Flag and its Salutation.

NO POLITICAL CONFERENCE IN DHRANGADHRA.

(From Our Correspondent).
WADHWAN, Sept. 1.

Sjt. Devchandbhai Parekh, General Secretary, Kathiawar Political Conference, who went to Dhrangadhra to seek permission from the Diwan for holding the 6th session of the Conference, returned here yesterday. Interviewed by a Press representative, he said, Diwan Mansinhji had refused permission for holding the Conference.

LATE MAJOR KHANDWALA.

(From Our Correspondent.)
SANTA CRUZ, Aug. 31.

Major Mangaldas T. Khandwala I.M.S. died suddenly through heart failure after a short attack of influenza, at Cannanoor on the 11th instant. The late Major was well-known in this suburb for the simplicity and geniality. Last prayers for his soul's 'Nirvana' were held at the residence of Mr. M. A. Master on Sunday. They were attended by a large number of ladies and gentlemen consisting of the late doctor's relatives, friends and admirers. The prayers were conducted by Messrs. Satish Babu, G. V. Trivedi and Koregaonker.

Rugby.—Progress in the construction of the great maritime port of Haifa on the coast of Palestine will make it possible for Imperial Airways to introduce experimentally faster and more direct winter air service between Britain and India beginning from mid-October.—B. O. W.

OUR POONA LETTER

—:o:—

Tribute To Pundit Vishnu Digamber

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Aug. 30.

The States Subjects' Week was celebrated in Poona on the 28th August at the Sarwajanik Hall under the presidentship of Sjt. Vithal Ramji Shinde; Sjt. Bhopatker, while addressing the meeting pointed out how the State Administration is lagging behind British India. The State subjects must work and agitate for their improvement.

Mr. Kelkar said that their movement should be harsh but to a certain extent mild. It should also depend upon time. To obtain responsible government should be their work. Messrs. D. Gupte, Waanrao Patwardhan and others also spoke. Sjt. Shinde in a brief speech summarised the view-points of all the speakers With a vote of thanks the meeting terminated.

PANDIT VISHNU DIGAMBER.

A special meeting of the Bharat Gaan Samaj, Poona, was held yesterday. The meeting passed a condolence resolution at the death of late Pandit Digamber and also closed the school for a day as a mark of respect for him.

SIR DINSHAW MULLA'S VISIT.

Dr. Sir D. F. Mulla visited the Session Court, Poona, on Friday, noon. He was received at the door by Mr. Wadia, District Sessions Judge, Mr. Dhurandhar, Assistant Sessions Judge and Mr Gundil, Additional Sessions Judge, Poona, and there was taken to Mr. Wadia's Chamber. Mr. Wadia then introduced the Small Cause Court Judges and the members of the Poona Bar, to Dr. Mulla. Dr. Mulla then inspected the Court Library and other places in the Court and returned.

MALWAN RELIEF FUND.

Rs. 625 are collected towards the Malwan Relief Fund in Poona up till now. Mr. Hanmanth Ram Ramnath, President, City Municipality, Kesari office and Servants of India Society, have donated Rs. 100 each and Messrs. L. R. Gokhale, H. Tulpule, Murlidhar Seth, Rs. 50 each. The collection is going on still.

GRANDEUR OF INDIAN TEMPLES & CAVES

Religion Inspires Highest Art, Says Prof. Correia-Alfonso

(From Our Correspondent).
BANDRA, August 31.

"The highest art we get from the highest inspirations of religion." Upon the cornerstone of this penetrant dictum, Prof. Correia Alfonso, built the super-structure of his interesting lecture delivered at the Convent Hall, Bandra, yesterday evening, under the auspices of the Little Flowers' Literary Circle.

The President, Rev. Dr. V. Gracias, in introducing the learned lecturer, in his inimitable humorous manner rapped the knuckles of the Circle members, when he announced "the fair undue influence" used to get him to preside.

Prof. Correia Alfonso whose fame as a lecturer is unequalled in Catholic circles in the town and suburbs, sprung another pleasant surprise at the outset, when describing how "three pairs of eyes like fragrant roses" cajoled him into accepting the lecture of the evening.

Touching on the suject "Religion and Art," the Professor defined religion as the relation between God and man and Art as the personality of man added to Nature. He then went through the gamut of the world's progress showing the influence of religion had in creating the artistic products of man.

Switching on to the part of Christianity, he said that from the days when Catholicism was a catacomb religion right up to modern times, not only was art, given the highest encouragement, but the Catholic Church numbers in its folds, the greatest luminaries in all the branches of art.

GRANDEUR OF TEMPLES AND CAVES.

Referring to India, he pointed to the grandeur of the temples and caves which were evidences of how "the highest art is got from the highest inspirations of religion." He regretted, however, that a movement was prevailing wherein a divergence was sought to be created between religion and art.

Rev. Fr. Gracias then spoke on the lecture and stated that the secret of success and the difference between the Catholic religion and other religions in connection with art, consisted of: (1) Majesty combined with lowliness, (2) happiness was joined with sorrow, (3) divinity was connected with humanity, (4) beauty always combined with purity.

After the lecture Mandoline selections entertained the audience followed by an amusing comedy entitled "The New Cook."

MUSLIM DEPUTATION'S VERSION.

(From A Correspondent.)
JAMMU, Aug. 31.

Truce is concluded as a result of the efforts of Sir Mehrshah, a friend of the Prime Minister of Kashmir who took residence in a houseboat adjoining the Prime Minister's house. The Nawab told Moslem representatives that truce be concluded and the terms negotiated through him. Condition No. 5 was put in, as a matter of courtesy, as the Nawab seemed particularly anxious for its inclusion.

The term drafted in Urdu by Kashmir Government and circulated in English was misleading and inaccurate.

The correct translation follows Musalman subjects truce terms:

(1) The present agitation is to be totally stopped, no such public meetings in mosques or other religious places as might promote hatred towards the Government, or any class of state subjects.

SAVE US FFOM OUR FRIENDS.

(2) Public proclamation in mosques and ziarats that Moslems have not been influenced by outside agitation and remain loyal to His Highness, from whom they have hopes of justice to their legitimate demands.

(3) Sympathisers should be requested to do nothing which might spoil the atmosphere necessary for negotiation, till the decision on demand.

(4) This pact in no way to interfere with the provision of law in force.

(5) We gratefully acknowledge the kind and sympathetic assistance of the Prime Minister. Inspite of His Highness' reply to our application of August 15 being unsatisfactory, we receive it respectfully and are ready to make provisional peace.

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

Government terms: (1) On announcement in towns and villages of the agitation being stopped Government to stop measures they have been adopting during the last two months for its repression

(2) The accused committed to court for rioting to be released on bail and their prosecutions to be stopped till the Enquiry Committee's report.

(3) Cases of Government Officials dismissed or suspended or degraded for participating in the agitation to be reconsidered on their undertaking not to participate in future agitation. They are to be reinstated.

ASPIRATIONS OF MUSLIM YOUTHS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It has been made to appear that the Bohra Muslims of the City of Madras held a monster meeting and protested against the application of the Waqf Act to their community. The speakers in that meeting have trotted out the bogey that religion is in danger and that if the proposal is not given up the community will resort to civil disobedience and boycott. Speaking as a young Muslim I strongly protest against the fetish that is made of religion. I unhesitatingly say that we young Muslims are entirely in favour of any legislation which will lead to Mussalman progress. We will not be hoodwinked by these threats. We know what the elders of this community are capable of doing whenever emergency arises. I as a young Muslim, who wants to do away with all the old fossilised customs, entirely associate myself with the proposal to apply the Waqf Act to the Bohra community. The Mussalman youth is yearning for progress in social, cultural and political fields. We want sufficient resources for carrying on intensive propaganda among the ignorant and unwary and illiterate public. We are badly in need of funds for that noble purpose. Old men are steeped in ignorance and superstition. They would not help us with necessary funds. Many of the trust properties are now being mismanaged. And unless and until they put under efficient management there is no salvation. I on behalf of the Youth request the Government to divert the funds for the purposes mentioned above. The youths will no longer tolerate such a woeful state of affairs.—Yours, etc.,

MUSLIM YOUTH.

Madras, Aug. 27.

COURT FEES ACT AMENDING BILL.

The amendment of Section 7 of the Court-fees Act proposed in this Bill is based on the recommendation of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind and is intended to effect a genuinely needed reform. Its object is to make it clear that in suits for cancellation of decrees or documents securing money etc., the valuation should not be arbitrary at the pleasure of the plaintiff but must be according to the value of the subject-matter of the suit where it has got a money value. The amendment follows the provisions of Section 7 of the Madras Court-fees (Amendment) Act, 1922.

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CHALLENGE TO LABOUR MOVEMENT

—:o:—

National Economy Committee's Report

E. F. Wise, writes in "New Leader":—

It is not surprising that the Report of the Committee on National Expenditure—the Economy Committee—has profoundly disturbed Labour opinion. Its recommendations, or those of five of its seven members—for Charles Latham and Aruth Pugh produced a valuable Minority Report, which disagreed with nearly all the proposals of the majority—cover a saving in Government expenditure estimated to amount to £96-1|2 millions after sterling per annum. Of this no less than £66-1|2 millions is expected from increases of contributions and a 20 per cent. reduction of benefits for unemployment insurance; £13-1|2 millions is expected from a 20 per cent cut in teachers' salaries and reduced grants for education; £3 millions by reduction of pay in the Fighting Services and the Police; £1 million from health insurance; and the rest by lopping off expenditure on research, on experiments, on technical and higher education, or pensions and on development schemes. New roads, relief schemes, housing, land drainage forestry, the Empire Marketing Board, all are denounced by business men who regard all State expenditure as inherently wicked

WHAT OF THE BUDGET?

Yet there is not a word in the Majority Report on the rapidly growing burden of war debt charges. As the Minority Report states, interest on National Debt, which was under 10 per cent. of the Budget in 1913-14, is 37 per cent. now. If capital repayments are included, it accounts for £330 millions out of a total of £803 millions, and its real cost to the nation in goods and services has increased by the equivalent of nearly £100,000,000 since 1920.

This Report indeed is in direct conflict with the whole trend of Labour policy. It is almost inconceivable that even the Liberals who were largely responsible for forcing its establishment on the Government, can support its proposals. It exactly expresses the point of view of the ordinary back bench Tory. It is more grotesquely reactionary than Tory headquarters would have dared to be in an official publication.

What now is to be done about it? There is no doubt of the seriousness of the Budget position. Next Spring whoever is Chancellor of the Exchequer will be faced with the problem of bridging a gap of £100,000,000 or so in the national accounts. Mr. Snowden deliberately stated the possibility of a balanced Budget for this present year on the changes either of a revival of trade—now out of the question—or of a large reduction in expenditure arising out of the work of this Committee. He, at any rate, has no cause of complaint. The Committee has done what he told the country he was relying on them to do. And after going out of his way in his last two Budget speeches to endorse the Tory view that further taxation is harmful to the recovery of industry, it is not easy to see how he can evade the dilemma into which his policy for the last few years has inevitably landed him.

A CHALLENGE TO LABOUR

But the rank and file of the Party is not in this position. It knows, or will quickly learn, that the acceptance of these proposals would be the signal for the massed attack on wages generally which the City and the Tories have long contemplated. It does not believe that such a policy would relieve unemployment. Since 1928, though world trade has collapsed, our home market has remained surprisingly steady. This economic policy would quickly reduce the demand for boots and hosiery and milk and building materials and a dozen other products. Our troubles spring from the collapse of world commerce, from the attempts to deal with Australia, for example, on exactly the lines now proposed to be applied to us, from the breakdown in Germany, the U. S. A. and South America. And we cannot hope to deal with this situation by reviving the financial traditions of the late Mr. Gladstone or tamely submitting to the domination by the financial interests who have landed the world in its present mess.

The Report is a challenge not only to the Government but to the whole Labour Movement We stand for the improvement of the workers' standard of life, for bettering not worsening the conditions of the unemployed—despite temporary aberrations like the Anomalies Act; for the taxation of wealth rather than poverty; for Government enterprise in providing employment where private enterpriser has failed to do so; for the deliberate amelioration of inequalities of income by the extension of the social services. It is almost unthinkable that the Government as a whole can identify itself with a Report which traverses every one of these principles.

But a mere negative is insufficient. It is plain that existing methods of meeting national needs are inadequate. The remedy is not to pretend that the needs are not there but to change the methods. Extra taxation of income from war bonds, debentures and other fixed-interest bearing securities, whose yield has been heavily increased in these latter years by the policy of deflation which has helped to ruin productive industry; special levies on excess profits of firms or individuals in a quasi-monopolistic position such as the brewers, the tobacco manufacturers, the bankers, would bring substantial returns. Heavier death duties payable in land or stocks or shares, and the transfer to communal ownership of profit-making industries and enterprises which rely on special privileges from the State, would add to the national revenue-earning assets. And the transfer to public control of the Bank of England and the Joint Stock Banks would prevent tax evasion or sabotage and facilitate the industrial reorganisation necessary to prosperity.

FUTILE AND UNJUST

The present House of Commons, it may be argued, would not stand this. But the choice is between the deadening disillusion which would quickly destroy the Government and the Party if the Government accepted the policy of this Report, and the rousing of the Movement's enthusiasm for a General Election. This General Election would be fought to break the vicious circle in which the Treasury and the City have enclosed us throughout this Parliament and in an attempt to reconstruct industry on Socialist lines. There is little doubt as to what will be the attitude on this issue of the rank and file up and down the country. As for the Left Wing Group in the House which, in a minority of 21, voted against the appointment of this Committee, we shall without doubt relentlessly fight in the House and in the country proposals as futile as they are unjust.

SWADESHI CLOCKS

Mahatmaji's Support To Indigenous Enterprise

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

The Swadeshi Electric Clock Manufacturing Company has its workshop in Shastri Hall, Grant Road. Some days ago I had the pleasure of visiting this workshop in Jamnalalji's empany. Satish Babu of Khadi Pratishthan was also with me at the time. But as he is an expert in these matters, asked him to visit the works again, and give me his own impressions, which he has done. He speaks highly of the possibilities of this enterrpise. It owes its origin to the educational activities of the Tilak Rashtriya Pathshala of Nipani, a national school in Karnatak. The school was established during the Non-Co-operation days of 1921. Industrial education was part of its syllabus. In Sr. M. D. Joshi, a life member, the school had a technical expert of great ability. The management, therefore, wanted him to take regular training, and he took the engineering course and stood first in the final examination. Then he served as an apprentice in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Prel workshops, and then in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyards. During all this time he devoted his spare time to experiments in the manufacture of electric clocks. The upshot of all these labours saw the present concern which became possible through the voluntary support of Sardar Daji Saheb Patwardhan of Poona. He lent Rs. 20,000 as capital to the company without any interest, and without even requiring any security. Its directors are Principal Limaye of the Tilak Mahavidyalaya, Poona, Dr. R. N. Datar, Sr. Joshi and Sr. Naravane. These directors get no remuneration. The whole concern is based on the principle of self-sacrifice. It gives technical education to students from national schools. If there are any profits, they are to be devoted to the advancement of education. The company sold clocks for nearly Rs. 15,000 last year, and they are said to have given perfect satisfaction. The mechanism of these clocks is original and patented. "Every part of the machine is manufactured and other processes completed in the workshop." These clocks are designed not for the use of individuals but for offices, factories and public institutions, which require a number of clocks fitted in the same building. They require no winding, and all the clocks in one circuit show exactly the same time. There are six students already working in the workshop from the Nipani school. But I must not give any more space to a description of this enterprise. I invite those who are interested in genuine Swadeshi enterprises to visit the institution, and study its working.

AMERICAN UNEMPLOYED GET JOBS IN SOVIET RUSSIA

Soviet Government Takes Care Of Thousands Of Unemployed From U. S.

"If you don't like this country go to Russia", is no longer a cry of derision but is becoming a slogan of hope and genuine emigration to the land of the Soviets for thousands of American workers who cannot find jobs in the wreckage of Hooverized America. In the year 1931 no less than 14,000 American workers will leave this country to accept employment in Russia. These workers are in no doubt as to which is better, the American or the Russian system. They recognise that a system under which they can work is superior to one under which they are compelled to remain pennilessly idle, starving to uphold the delusive theoritical virtues of "economic individualism."

The emigration of workers from this country to Russia in 1931 will include 3,000 Engineers, 3,000 foremen and between 7,000 and 8,000 skilled mechanics. Early in June 220 coal miners from the fields of Pennsylvania, Virginia and Illinois stepped out of the ranks of America's gigantic army of the unemployed and sailed for Russia, there to find security of employment at the Vostokugol mining centre.

Seventy skilled auto mechanics have said good-bye to the Statue of Liberty (which has nothing to do with economic liberty to work and prosper), bound for the Russian city of Nozhni-Novgorod. About 450 more auto-workers, including 35 foremen and 30 engineers, will depart from America for jobs in Russia within the next three months.

Leningrad will welcome and employ 470 building workers during the three months from May to July, while between 300 and 400 American workers are among those employed in building the Magnitorak Steel Plant; additional hundreds of emigrant workers from the jobless land of Hooverism will be employed in the running of the plant

Although the Hoover Administration had not established employment bureaus for American workers (and Hooverism has no employment for 10,000,000 American workers any way), the Russian Government have an employment bureau in New York City—The Amtorg Trading Corporation which receives an average of 200 applications daily from American workers who recognising that the United States Government and capitalistic industry have failed them turn to the "menace" of the Bolsheviks for the safety of employment.

In one day the Armtog received 400 requests for jobs from American workers, victims of Hooverism who seek relief in Bolshevism. Russia is specially in need of more skilled mechanics. The greatest demand is for workers in the heavy industries; i.e., industries which produce basic materials and machinery for industrial production.

Steel plants in America are running at only 42 per cent. of their capacity, whereas Russia is carrying out a large programme of expansion in this industry and is eager to employ American Steel workers. Hoover says that the workers should stand by—idly and hungrily by American principles; but the workers are indicating that they prefer Russian jobs.

Thousands of American workers are employed in Russia through contracts with American firms, chiefly in the metal, chemical, Electrical, mining and fuel industries. These American firms employ their workers in Russia at labour for which there is no demand in broken-down capitalistic America. America's industrial skill and brains are being given a better opportunity in Russia than in America.

At present there are 1,500 American Engineers and technicians who are finding that Stalin as an employer is more satisfactory than Hoover as an orator. Individual engineers and skilled workers also make contracts for employment directly with the Russian Government through Amtorg, while many other workers are simply emigrating to Russia, without previous arrangements, because they know that the prospect of employment in Russia is brighter than in the United States.

The situation to-day is that Russia has employment for 2,000,000 more workers while America has 10,000,000 idle workers. Unfortunately Russia is not able at the present time to take care of the entire number of America's unemployed workers. However when Russia completes her first five-year plan and starts on her second five-year plan, the American industrial emigration may become greater. There may indeed iome a day when witn Russia attracting American workers in the hundreds of thousands, the United States Government will pass laws restricting Emigration instead of, as now, laws restricting Imigration,

If Russia could arrange to employ all of the American workers would'nts it be poetic and practical justice for the workers to leave the country entirely in the hands of Hoover, Mellon and their capitalistic pals and let them enjoy an isolated dream of "economic individualism" in the abandened fields of capitalism?

More and more, Russia is competing with America not only in the more efficient production and distribution of goods but in greater attractions—greater security—for the workers. Just now America doesn't seem to care for her workers. She has turned them adrift and thousands of them are going to Russia.

"If you don't like this country go to Russia." That sounds very good to thousands of American workmen in these lean, hungry and hopeless days of Hooverism. They are taking that advice and so what was once a sneer has become a promise and a hope.—("The American Freeman.")

RAJKOT KHADI EXHIBITION OPENED

Rs. 500 Offered For Prizes.

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Aug. 28.

Shree Yuvragni Saheb of Gondal performed the opening ceremony of the Khadi Exhibition held in Dasha Shrimali Dela artistically decorated on Thursday 27th evening. One noteworthy feature of the exhibition was the introduction of charts in order to bring home to every Indian what khadi and swadeshi means. The exhibits include articles from Punjab, U.P. Andhra and even Assam. Together with khaddar, swadeshi toys, cutlery, hosiery and sundry things are exhibited for sale. This exhibition shall remain open for a week with a view to dissuade people from buying foreign toys since the Saptami Fair is fast approaching. On this occasion, Sjt. Ramji Maneckchand, a prominent pleader offered a sum of Rs. 500 which was distributed by the Yuvragni Saheb by way of prizes to the successful competitors for their skill in carding spinning and weaving in the order of merit of their yarns. After reading of the report of the Khadi Karyalaya, was over Yuvragni Saheb delivered her address. Despite her small knowledge of economics, she said, it was her pure love of swadeshi that inspired her to preside over such a function as that. She said that there was a time when India exported large stocks of swadeshi goods, but now we had to depend upon foreign countries even for small articles. Hence small wonder if we encouraged swadeshi goods however dear and difficult to get they might be she asked all men and women to learn for themselves what other countries were doing, The path of duty and prosperity is never bestrewn with roses. Love of Motherland demanded that we must use Swadeshi things. No sacrifice was too great in the service of motherland. She explained how, in a brief span of 10 years, khadi had made marvellous progress, despite various hindrances. The encouragement to swadeshi was an impetus to native art, intellect and prosperity. Our own products were in no way, inferior to those of other countries but they demanded encouragement. Not a single country had ever risen to greatness when this love of Swadeshi was wanting. She exhorted youths to use their energy for the cause of the country. She especially, exhorted women to take to carding, spinning, and weaving and to introduce fashion in their Swadeshi Saris, and thus to revive the lost old art.

Lastly, she impressed upon every one the necessity of cultivating the love of Swadeshi, service and sacrifice.

NEW NATIONAL FLAG UNFURLED

Imposing Salutation Ceremony.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BROACH, Aug. 30.

To-day early in the morning, the new National Flag was unfurled at Tower Maidan amidst the thundering cries of "Zanda Uncha Reha Hamara". Dr. Chandulal unfurled the flag and exhorted the audience to die for the respect and honour of the flag. Prabhat Feries from different wards also arrived at the Maidan and paid their homage to the flag. Several Munshis of Urdu Schools followed by their Muslim students also paid their homage to the flag chief among them being Munshi Kadermiyam Molvi, Munshi Ahmedmiya, and Munshi Vehsi. Thus all the sections of Broach public observed flag day with befitting and imposing ceremony.

WAKF MOVEMENT.

The Hutavalli of Haji Pir Kermani's Durgah is reported to have refused to act according to his agreement with new trustees. It is understood that the new trustees have filed a suit against him. Another sensational handbill is published by S. P. Masalwala. This handbill allege more mismanagement of the Durgah of of Ishakia Mosque. Mutavalli of this mosque is Sardar Pir Sahib. Mr. Masalawala has appealed to the public to remove the Matavalli. Muslims of Broach are taking drastic steps to protect the Wawafs.

THE THEATRE'S BATTLE

(Continued from page 4.)

drama had been either essays in classicism done by and for the student classes or folk performances maintained as much for their religious value as for their power to entertain. The Elizabethans were the first professionals, the first two lived by pleasing. Shakespeare was as eager as any man, to make money by his work, but he immediately saw the dangers of professional "theatre." Hamlet's speech to the players is the cry of a dramatic artist who wanted his vision portrayed with dignity and relevance against the antics of the professional entertainers, who were hunting for "laughs" at any cost and endeavouring to lift what there was of a roof. Through Hamlet the theatre denounces theatricalism. Hamlet cursed the gagging and the overacting and the gawdy exhibitionism of the theatre when it is turned to a peep-show for sensationalists or a circus-ring for the guffaws of the groundlings.

But the theatre won. In the eighteenth century the actor had it all his own way. The theatre tore the drama to ribbons in order to make its flags and bunting, and Professor Odell's description of how Shakespeare fared from Betterton to Irving is a record of vandalism that is almost incredible. Garrick, a great founder of the Shakespearean cult, had as much respect for what Shakespeare wrote as a musical comedy droll has for his libretto. 'Lear' was habitually played with a happy ending and Kemble made an operetta of "The Tempest." The personality of the player was more important than fidelity to the part and Shakespeare, even in mutilated versions, was only deemed sufferable if served up in a sandwich between harlequinades, farce, and raree shows of all kinds.

GOLD AND PURPLE THEATRE.

To record these facts is not to denounce them. There was obviously an immense vitality in this gold and purple theatre of the eighteenth century with its succession of Roscian monarchs who stirred the passions and loyalties and hatreds of the mob. Perhaps our own serious attitude to drama is wrong to be so solemn; our genuflections may be a poorer compliment on the long run to the powers of the Muse than were the mixed bombardments of laurels and cabbages which the old actors had to face. The New Yorkers who joined in the Macready riots in the middle of last century may have lacked good manners; but they were at least excited about something, even if the something was not strictly relevant to the standards of dramatic art. On the whole a playgoer who loses his temper is preferable to one who only goes because it is the thing to do and yawns through the evening with a complete unconcern.

SUSPICIIONS OF DRAMA.

To understand the nineteenth century of Europe, which dictated its fashions to an America that had not yet become dramtically self-conscious or creative, we must bear in mind that the theatre was still an appanage of aristocracy, or even of the royal family. It was part of the glitter of life. Its aim was to be completely useless except in so far as "a night out" is good for the system. In Puritan countries the middle-class were deeply suspicious of drama. In London, for instance, it was not till the Bancroft's regime in the sixties that playgoing received its badge of respectability. The architecture of nineteenth century playhouses with its lavish use of baroque, its fussy metal-work, and its dreadful presentations of plump Muses and gooddesses in sylvan scene on the curtain, walls, and roof, all bore witness to the general atmosphere of theatricality. The theatre was to the street as the booth to the Fair Ground. The audience was to feel essentially that this atmosphere was different from that of home, that it was all grander, more brilliant, and overwhelmingly bizarre.

(To Be Continued).

AROUND AND ABOUT THE THEATRELAND.

(Continued from page 4.)

reproduction of sound still more defective.

While these unsatisfactory conditions continue, it would be desirable for Indian talkie producers to adopt the combination suggested by Douglas Fairbanks. A few effective talkie "shots" would satisfy the curiosity of the audience to hear the featured stars speaking or singing. After this, there is no excuse for further inflicting on them the indistinct and harsh dialogue which unnecessarily taxes their minds and detracts from the enjoyment of even a really fine drama.

CHARM OF SILENT FILMS.

Though Indian silent films have not reached the high level of American pictures, many of them have achieved distinction as artistic productions. They have even earned a well-deserved tribute from Douglas Fairbanks who, besides being a famous star, is also a producer himself, being now associated with the United Artists Corporation. It would be a pity if the silent art is crushed by the present craze for talkies.

The beauty of such silent pictures would not be lost, if the combination method is adopted. It has another advantage to Indian producers. By reducing the talkie-portion, it would be easier to produce the dialogue or music in two or three veruaculars, instead of in Hindi alone as at present. This will help to extend the market for their pictures even to provinces where Hindi is not understood.

The suggestion would be also valuable for Indian talkies meant for International market.

The "Theatre"

The current number of the "Theatre," the quarterly published by the Bangalore Amateur Dramatic Association, has been received by us. It will be reviewed in these columns next week.

"RED SHIRTS" PERFORM FLAG-HOISTING CEREMONY

Khan Fauzullah Khan Takes Salute.

PESHAWAR, Aug. 31.

To the accompaniment of music from bagpipes and drums, hundreds of "Red Shirts" collected yesterday and performed the ceremony of hoisting the new National Flag. Khan Fazullah Khan commanded the parade and 'took the salute.' A few Congress volunteers were present, but there were no Congress leaders.—A. P.

SPLIT AMONG RED SHIRTS

Protest Against Merger Of Jirga With Congress

PESHAWAR, Aug. 31.

The amalgamation of the Red Shirts (Afghan Jirga) with the Congress has resulted in a split in Red Shirt ranks. The orthodox party hold that the "Red Shirt" movement was merely a social movement aiming at the organisation and uplift of the community. They, led by Mian Ahmadshah, Secretary, and Khan Abdul Akbarkhan, President, have resigned. The latter two leaders with Mian Jaffarshah and Mian Abdulahshah, are forming a separate organisation of Red Shirts whose programme, among other things, will include the social uplift of the people of the Frontier. They will dissociate themselves from what they describe as aggressive politics and confine themselves to the constructive work which will be the main plank of the new party. At least half of the present strength of Red Shirts is expected to leave the present organisation at once, and join the new party.

It is said this may affect the position of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan. Reports so far received show that grave discontent prevails among Red Shirts at the action of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan in merging the Jirga with the Congress.—A. P.

NAUJAWAN BHARAT SABHA

President And Member Arrested

PESHAWAR, Aug. 31.

It is alleged that a seditious speech was delivered at Shahibag on the occasion of the hartal on 11th June, 1931 in connection with the execution of Harikishen, the assailant of the Punjab Governor.

Moulvi Abdulrahim and Moulvi Abdul Ghafur, President and member respectively, of the Peshawar Naujawan Bharat Sabha were arrested last night under Section 124-A. I. P. C.—A. P.

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MR. SHAW ON RUSSIA.

"Roses, Roses All The Way"

The "Manchester Guardian" writes:—

Mr. Shaw has plainly enjoyed himself in Russia—even more than he did in Italy. Judging from his confidences to a reporter at Berlin, it was a case of 'roses, roses all the way' in Russia, and, since he was only a visitor and not a resident, the rosy hue is not likely soon to be washed out of his speeches and writings. But, what is it gives this colour to his impressions? Why does he like Russia and why was he attracted by Fascism? What is that they have in common which appeals to the least English of our Irish writers? Mr. Shaw is a confirmed authoritarian; he loves laying down the law and there are no countries where this is done more thoroughly than in Russia and Italy. Because he has always been a Socialist on account of his dislike of muddle, he naturally prefers Russia to Italy, for it is easier for a Socialist of fifty years' standing to swallow Communism, which is Socialism run riot, than Fascism which is at best only a 'doctored' Syndicalism. But the fact that Mr. Shaw makes an enthusiastic visitor does not mean that he would necessarily make a satisfactory resident, as by this time the rulers of Russia are probably quite aware. One short visit is enough to give an impression of the gigantic tidiness which will be Russia; it is not enough to reveal the vast disorder that is Russia of to-day. Of course, the chaos of to-day is not in the main the fault of the Communists, while it certainly adds to the merit of their undertaking to make Russia the land of reasoned economy. But, certainly it would get on Mr. Shaw's nerves and lead him to say sharp things which, in turn, would get on Stalin's nerves. And, then Russia would rapidly cease to be a hospitable country to 'G.B.S.' Mr. Shaw has probably often wished that he could do for us what Stalin does for the Russians, but it would be a very different matter if Stalin were to do to Shaw what he has already done to Trotsky.

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

:o:

PRE-BUREAU SHORT COVERING

Average Crop Estimate 15½ Million Bales.

Bombay, Sept. 2.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market opened weak at a decline of 18 to 20 points on reports of favourable weather and lower Liverpool quotations. The new crop moves slowly and consequently hedge selling has not become an important factor so far. In the meantime owing to approaching holidays bears were covering a portion of their floating short interest. Such covering attitude on the part of shorts is not unusual before the Bureau report. During the last few days there had been heavy short covering and the technical situation of the market is rendered weak. This can be seen from the general selling wave which overtook New York market on the last Monday. There was a steady flow of covering by shorts which in conjunction with trade buying steadily hardened prices. The market reached the highest level when prices were quoted 4 points above previous closing but on account of renewed selling pressure during the last quarter of an hour prices relapsed 7 points and closed at a net decline of 3 to 5 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 5 points to 6.95c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled quiet but steady and closed unchanged. Spot Cotton prices remained unaltered at 6.67.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened quiet at a decline of 10 points. There was some nervous long liquidation which depressed prices further but later on the market improved on fairly good New York advices and short covering. The market closed quiet but steady at a decline of 11 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 21 points to 3.65 and sales amounted to 5,000 Bales.

East Indian Cotton futures ruled easy and closed at a decline of 14 points. Egyptian Cotton futures declined 16 to 12 points.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 18 to 24 points.

The average guess of the members of the New York Cotton Exchange is 15,572,000 Bales as at the end of August. The general expectation is in the neighbourhood of the last Bureau report but owing to unfavourable weather, picking is retarded. Thus there is less hedge selling but it is expected that in the next 30 days it will be most important factor.

MANCHESTER DEMORALISED.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee's Liverpool friends state under Aug. 11 as under:—

"The official estimates have been so accurate in recent years that the report must be accepted as correct, although in some quarters doubts are expressed as to its accuracy this time in view of the reduction in the use of fertilizers. It is certainly difficult to understand how the various private crop experts have been so grievously wrong, but everyone seems to have been misled and the most ardent "bear" did not expect more than 14-1/2 millions. Assuming the crop to be 15-1/2 millions, with the carry-over of 9,100,000 bales, we have a total supply of American Cotton of 24,600,000 bales against a consumption last season of 11,100,000 bales. Manchester has been demoralized by the slump and business is practically at a standstill."—From a Liverpool friend's Cotton letter dated the 11th August 1931."

NO SERIOUS BOLL-WEEVIL DAMAGE.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

"Prices were irregular; favourable weather being counterbalanced by "short" covering The Farm Board announces that it has no intention of making further purchases under any circumstances and with regard to its present holdings states they will not be thrown on the market. The general opinion appears to be that the crop has improved since the last Bureau but the movement is late due to slow picking, however heavy arrivals are expected by beginning of November. No serious boll-weevil damage is reported yet. We adhere to our opinion to sell on all rallies as we anticipate fresh low levels after the next Bureau Report."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N.Y. October Highest 6.96+.02

Lowest 6.75—.19

N.Y. December 7.19 (2.47 p.m.)

Lowest 6.95 (Opening).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool: New York members average guess 15,572.

New York: Market opened lower on Liverpool weakness. Advanced later on short covering and trade buying.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable:—

Garside Service Bureau have cabled the following estimates of the World consumption of American cotton during July and during the past season:

	1930/31	1929/30
July 1931	925,000	878,000
For the Season	11,134,000	13,021,000
	1930/31	1929/30

The Mill situation in the United States has been worse. Elsewhere, it is irregular but unchanged in the aggregate.

9 a.m.: Warmer; light to moderate rainfall in West Texas.

11.43 a.m.: Liverpool: Continent and Indian selling, poor off-take.

2.36 a.m.: New York Cables:—Covering, trade buying, subnormal movement, unequal consumption. Private advices state that bottom crops bolls opening in large areas, suggesting normal movement nearby.

3-13 p.m.: New York Cables:—Textiles quiet, steady. Cotton hedging limited, scattered covering and trade buying. Bureau is expected to show little change. May rally shortly before the Report. Still expect lower market next sixty days.

8-42 p.m.: New York: Scattered short covering, absence of hedge pressure.

Members of New York Cotton Exchange average estimate of crop 15,572,000 bales.

Reuter's cable: New York Market was early weak on favourable weather and unfavourable Liverpool cables, but later recovered partially on bear covering.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected equal to 3.91. Broach A./M. (Expected) Rs. 152/- equal to 3.45. Difference 46 points equal to Rs. 20/-.

New York May (Close) 7.57 equal to 3.78; Broach A./M. (Expected) Rs. 152/- equal to 3.45; Difference 33 points equal to Rs. 15/-.

Liverpool—New York (At Liverpool close) Oct 36, May 26 (American points).

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—

Farm Board State, are not considering further purchases cotton under any circumstances and present holdings may be considered frozen. Hedge selling increasing. Expect further decline near future.

NEW YORK, COTTON.

New York, Sept. 1.

October	6.91—.03
December	7.12—.03
January	7.12—.03
January	7.22—.03
May	7.57—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 1.

October	6.92
December	7.14—
Middling Spot	6.67—

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 1.

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	6.80
January	7.10
March	7.30
New York. Noon Call.	
October	6.80
January	7.11
March	7.30

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 1.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	14,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	20,000

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Sept. 2.

New York market being better than expected our market was expected to open at Rs. 152/ for Broach A./M. delivery. The Federal Farm Board has decided not to buy any more cotton. This news unnerved bulls in the local market and the market opened weak at Rs. 150/12. There was absence of buying and prices ruled easy under scattered short covering. Liverpool was due to open at a rise of 6 points but it opened weak at unchanged prices. Our market remained quiet and closed at 5-30 p.m. at about the low est level as under:—

Broach A/M. 149.
Oomra D/J. 131/8.
Bengal D/J. 116.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 2.

Sept.	114.10 +0.10
December	110.00 —0.80
March	109.50 —0.50

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 2.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold Ready	21	4	0
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21	4	0
Mint Gold 2nd "	21	5	6
Silver Ready	43	4	0
Silver 1st Settlement	43	3	0
Silver 2nd "	43	6	0

HOLIDAYS IN COTTON.

Bombay, Sept. 2.

Cotton markets will remain closed in Bombay on Saturday the 5th inst on account of "Gokul Ashtmi" and on Monday and Tuesday the 7th and 8th inst on account of "Parsi New Year".

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Sept. 2.

100 P. Chrystal and Co., Dankor 124.
140 P. Chrystal and Co., Lahore 109.
68 B. Mavji Pandurna 138 1/2.
200 Japan T. & Co., Khandwa 137.
97 Japan T. & Co., Indore 136.
218 Japan T. & Co., Bir 137.
101 Japan T. & Co., Barwaha 137.
100 Bombay & Co., Nimbahera 136.
193 Motiram Vaghji Narwana 125.
232 Motiram Vaghji Mundra 141 1/2.
100 Motiram Vaghji Ranpur 137.
61 Motiram Vaghji Wun 129.
135 Motiram Vaghji Manavadar 140.
41 Motiram Vaghji Palej Low 135.
100 Motiram Vaghji Malarkotla 128 1/4.
108 Motiram Vaghji Mindibhavdin 153 1/4.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 1.

	Opening	Closing.
August		
September		3.45—.11
October	3.60	3.58—.11
November		3.60—.11
December		3.64—.11
January	3.70	3.68—.11
February		3.73—.11
March	3.79	3.78—.11
April		3.82—.11
May	3.88	3.86—.11
June		3.92—.11
July	3.94	3.92—.11
August		3.95—.11
September		3.98—.11
Middling Spot		3.65—.21

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 1.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	3.07
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	3.22
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	3.37
Oomra Good	2.75
Oomra Fully Good	2.85
Oomra Fine	3.00
Bengal Good	2.70
Bengal Fully Good	2.80
Bengal Fine	2.90
Scinde Fully Good	2.80
Scinde Fine	2.90
Scinde Superfine	3.00

EGYPTIAN COTTON SAKELLARIDIS.

Liverpool, Sept. 1.

September	5.35
October	5.48
November	5.60
January	5.79
March	5.96
May	6.14
July	6.29
F.G.F., Spot	5.70

STOCKS & SHARES.

WEAKNESS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Feeling Pessimism

Bombay, Sept. 2.

The Share Market again ruled easy to-day. There was a further decline in Government Securities influenced by lower sterling quotations and issue of Treasury Bills at higher rates. There was considerable nervousness and it was very difficult to place some scrips in the market. Business was done in some cases at surprising rates. 3-1/2 per cent. Paper reached the highest rate of Rs. 56/7/3 and lowest Rs. 56/4/6. Later on there was some rally and closed at Rs. 56/5. This feeling of pessimism had an adverse effect on shares. Fazal shares as an exception were steady. Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 666/4 and after improving to Rs. 669/6 closed easy at Rs. 665/10.

There was some buying for Indian Bleaching shares on expectations of dividend. Bombay Burma shares were quiet, but steady. Tata Steel ordinary shares closed at Rs. 18/2 and Defds. at Rs. 290. There was somewhat improved demand for Scindia shares which

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Sept. 2.

Bombay Dyeing 667, 69, 65.
Century 195, 98, 96.
Colaba 75.
Crescent N. 42.
Fazul 303, 7, 6.
Indore 323, 25, 22.
Madhowji 11.
Nagpur 293, 95.
New Great 107, 6, 7.
Pearl 165, 68, 66.
Simplex 46.
Swadeshi 233, 35.
Burma 343, 44, 45.
Hydro 105-10, 6.
Tram 99-6.
Deff. 290.
Ord. 18-4, 6, 2.
Bundi 12-8.
Indian 127.
Katni Ord. 138.
Alcock 102 XR.

closed at Rs. 5/14. Imperial Bank shares closed at Rs. 675 and partly-paid at Rs. 218/12.

There is restricted business in view of Holidays and the under tone of the market is quiet.

SHARES TENDERED.

Out of a total of 13,346 shares tendered for delivery through the Clearing House, the following are conspicuous:—

Bombay Dyeing	308
Bombay Burma	331
Bundi	1840
Century	346
Crescent	125
Colaba	124
Fazal	538
Indian Cement	157
Kohinoor	1190
Katni Ord.	190
Nagpur	422
New Great	217
Pabaun	187
Pearl	439
Simplex	241
Swadeshi	202
Tata Steel Or:	2960
Tata Steel Def:	164
Tata Hydro	978
Tram	1755

MILLS.

Bombay, Sept. 2.

100 Ahm. Advance	256-4
50 Apollo	**1-0-0**
10 Bom. Cotton P.	**2-8**
500 Bom. Cotton	**95-0**
250 Bombay Dyeing	665-10
250 Bradbury P.	**127-8**
250 Bradbury	**135**
100 Century	196-14
500 Central India P	**403-12**
100 Central India	295-0
100 Colaba	75
100 Coorla	**115**
100 Crescent	42-8
250 Currim.	50
250 David	**80**
250 Dawn	**480**
200 Ed. Sassoon	**40**
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-3-3
100 Elphinstone P.	**20**
100 Elphinstone	**2-6**
250 Fazulbhoy	306-14
100 Finlay	**65-0**
1000 Framji Petit	**150**
100 Gokak	90
1000 Hindustan	**1290**
100 Indore-Malwa	322-3
250 Jamshed	3-0
50 Kasturchand	7-0
100 Khatau	61-4
100 Kohinoor	103-12
250 Laxmi	680
100 Madhowji	11-4
250 Madras United	**220**
1000 Maneckji Petit	700-0
100 Meyer Sassoon	**35**
1000 Morarji	**850**
50 Mysore	92-8
200 New Great P.	**130**
200 New Great	107-8
100 New City	43-2
250 Pabani	91-4
250 Pearl	166-14
100 Phoenix	270
10 Premier	**1-0**
100 Shapurji	6
1000 Sholapur	1620
250 Simplex	46-4
100 Swan	**65-0**
100 Swadeshi	235
25 Tata P.	**15**
25 Tata	**19-6**
500 Vishnu P.	**577-8**
500 Vishnu	**1265-0**
1000 Western	657 8xd

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	64-8
50-25 Central	14-4
£10-5 Eastern	65-8
500 Imperial	875
500-125 Imperial Cont.	218-12
100-50 India	75-0
5 Union	**3-0-0**

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	12-8
70 Gwalior	**58**
250 Indian	127-8
100 Katni 1st P.	102
100 Katni 2nd P.	104
40 Katni Def.	**528-12xd.**
100 Katni	138-12
10 Punjab P.	8-12
10 Punjab	**6-7**
100 Shahabad	**147-8**

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	**7-8**
15 Jupiter	6-12
15 New India	15-8
200-100 Oriental	1600
10 Vulcan	**4-12**

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	101-4
1000 Andhra Val. P.	976-4
1000 Andhra Valley	540
50 Bom. Tram. P.	60
50 Bom. Tram.	59-6
100 Tata Hydro P.	103-2
100 Tata Hydro	106-4
1000 Tata Power P.	1090
1000 Tata Power	362-8

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Pramij	720
100 Amritsar Patti	101-8
100 Central Province	70-8
100 Dho. Barramati	**85**
100 Guzrat	39-12
100 Mandra Bhon	**50**
500 Tapti Valley	562-8

MINING.

10 Central India	0-5
10 Shivrajpur	11
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	111-4
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	34-12
30 Tata Steel D.	290
75 Tata Steel	18-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	102-8
250 Bom. Steam P.	**200-0**
250 Bom. Steam	165-10
50 Bom. Telephone	38
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-9-0
125 Bom. Burma Old	345
50 Bom. Burma New	116-4
100 Ind. Bleaching	133-2
15 Scindia	5-14
3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	56-5
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	99

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS

Bombay, Sept. 2.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Oct. 3s. 8-3/4d. — 3/8d.
Dec. 3s. 10-7/8d. — 1/4d.
Mar. 5s. 1-1/2d. — 1/4d.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Sept. $46-1/4 Up 7/8.
Dec. $49-3/4 Up 3/8.
March $52-7/8 Up 1/8.

LONDON LINSEED.

Sept. £7-16-3 — 6s. 3d.
Market dull.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Oct. 11.00 — 2.
Nov. 11.17 Up 2.
Market steady.

LONDON LINSEED OIL.

Sept.-Dec. 13s. 6d. — 4-1/2d.
Jan.-April 14s. 6d. —4-1/2d.
Market closing steadier.

NEW YORK SUGAR.

Dec. 7.30 Unchanged.
March 1.34 Unchanged.
May 1.39.
Market easy.

WHEAT CABLE (Chicago.)

"Prices advanced on Bullish cable and Commission House buying, but later declined on lower outside markets and Commission House selling. Closed steady."

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Sept. 1.

	Bales.
Estimated Spot Sales	5,000
Sales for Export	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	650

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from 1st to 6th every Month
In SARDAR GRIHA (HOTEL) Crawford Market.
For Inquiry or details with certs. send 3 annas Stamps.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 2.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 56-5.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89.
4 per cent. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 88.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 67.
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 81.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 94-14.
5 per cent. Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 92.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 99.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 98-14.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 98-14.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 100-3.
6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax free) due 1935 Rs. 102-14.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 67.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 66-12.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 66-12.
5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 84-14.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 99-8.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1950/60 Rs. 99-8.
Forward Rates:—18th Sept. settlement.
3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 56/5.
5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 98-14.
Tone of Market:—Weak.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept. 2.

3 Months Discounts 4 9/32 p.c.
6 Months Discounts 4 15/16 p.c.
Bank of England rate 4 1/2 p.c.
Call Money 4 3/4 p.c.
One Month 5 p.c.
Three Months 5 p.c.
Six Months 5 p.c.
Tone of Money market:—Dull.
Imperial Bank of India rate.—7 p.c.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Sept. 2.

F. P. Bales.	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date 1-9-31	214000	759000
Receipts Yesterday 1-9-31	14000	39000
Exports to date 1-9-31	189000	413000
Stock at Ports 28-8-31	2761000	1881000
Stock Interior Towns 28-8-31	731000	559000
Stock Liverpool 28-8-31	896000	753000
Visible Supply 28-8-31	4863000	3351000
Quantity in Sight 28-8-31	273000	765000
Quantity out of Sight 28-8-31	636000	504000

OFFICAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Sept. 2.

	Sup	Fine	F. G.	Good
M. G. Bengal U. P.	131	127	123	119
M. G. Rajputana	130	126	122	118
M. G. Punjab	129	125	121	117
M. G. Oomra No. 3	139	135	131	...
M. G. Oomra No. 1	151	147	143	...
M. G. Oomra No. 2	145	141	137	...
M. G. Broach No. 2	147	143	139	135
M. G. Surat	210	206	202	198

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept. 2.

Since 1st September, In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	.....	.....
Central India	.....	.....
Barsi and Nagar	41	41
Hyderabad-Gaorani	.....	.....
Berar	347	347
Central Provinces	126	126
Total Oomras	514	514
Dholera	.....	.....
N.-W. Provinces	.....	.....
Rajputana	.....	.....
Sind-Punjab	85	85
Broach	.....	.....
Coompta & Dharwar	80	80
Westerns-Northerns	113	113
Cocoanada	.....	.....
Tinnecelly & Cambodia	...	.....
Persian	7	7
American	.....	.....
Egyptian & African	865	865
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	.....	.....
Total	1,664	1,664

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept. 2.

1st Sept. to 31st Aug. In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	1,335	599,019
Japan & China	1,744	1,903,157
Coast Ports	1,000	26,963
Up-country by Rail	...	222,844
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		7,481
Total	4,079	2,759,464

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 2.

Bengal Superfine	128
Bengal Fine	121
Bengal F.G.	116
Sindh-Punjab Fine	121
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	116
Wardha-Hingt Fine	141
Nagpur Savner Fine	143
Yeotmal Fine	136
Arvi Fine	136
Amraoti Fine	134
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	134
Mulkapur Fine	131
Khandesh Fine	131
Muthia F.G.	126
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	121
Jalna/Sailu F.G.G.S.	133
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	137
Burwah Sanavad Fine	136
Ujaini/Shujaulpur Fine	136
Broach Fine	149
Broach F.G.	141
Cambodia	211/16
Miraj/Sangli	171/76
Compta Good	181/86
Jinja	241/46
Busoga	246/51

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 2.

	Bales.
Barsi-Nugger	41
Berar	347
Central Provinces	126
Sind-Punjab	85
Compta-Dharwar	80
Westerns-Northerns	113
Persians	7
Egyptians	865
Cotton	1,664
	Cwts.
Wheat	2,748
Linseed	1,094
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	159
Gingellyseeds	348
Poppyseeds	9
Groundnuts	9,693
Castorseeds	1,596
Rice	54,446
Myrabollams	903
Cottonseeds	2,066
Gram	706
Joowar	3,325
Maize	11
Bajree	2,796
	Tons.
Coal	623

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BOMBAY THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1931

AFRIDI PEACE JIRGA IN PESHAWAR.

FRONTIER JAILS OVERFILLED WITH SUFFERING PRISONERS.

PESHAWAR, Sept. 1.

It is now certain that an Afridi Peace Jirga is coming to Peshawar on September 11, to submit its formal acceptance of Government new terms announced last year aiming at the prevention of a recurrence of last year's raids on Peshawar.

Major Thompson Glover of the Political Department has been recalled from leave and posted as Political Agent, Khyber, vice Major Parsons, member of the Frontier Regulations Committee.

SECTION 144 EXTENDED.

A "Gazette" Notification has been issued extending the operation of orders under Section 144, for another two months to the following areas: (1) Nowshera Sub-Division and within two miles to east and west of Pabbi Cherat Road; (2) Peshawar and Nowshera Sub-Divisions and within the area extending up to four miles to north and south of the Grand Trunk Road and (3) areas under police stations of Mathra, Burjharisingh, Badabher, Mattannai and Peshawar City and suburbs.

Mian Farrooqshah, brother of the Frontier leader Mian Jafar Shah, was welcomed at the station on his return from England yesterday. He is the first Frontier man (aged about 20) to get the International Aviation Certificate and British Aviation Licence.

TOO MANY PRISONERS.

Overcrowding due to the large influx of political prisoners has been a feature of jails in the North-West Frontier Province, according to the Chief Commissioner's review of the annual report on the Frontier Jails for 1930. The total number of under-trials admitted into jails rose from 10,965 to 13,365 and convicts from 5,367 to 5,819. The Civil Disobedience Movement contributed 1,177 prisoners. Like previous years, surplus prisoners were accommodated in barracks, factory sheds and tents. Only solution to overcrowding, says the review, lies in the construction of the Haripur Central Jail, which is now nearing completion and is expected to be ready in December 1931.

MORE SICKNESS IN JAIL.

As a result of overcrowding, there has been an increase in sickness, the daily average of the sick belonging to all classes of convicts being 159 as against 99 in 1929. Admissions for malaria increased from 801 to 1,085, pneumonia from 52 to 122 and tuberculosis from 59 to 105 (tuberculosis deaths being 23 against 16). Despite these difficulties, it is reassuring to learn that the jail staff has maintained excellent standard of discipline, there being no instance of escape from jail.

9,985 male and 236 female prisoners were admitted into nine judicial lockups in the Province. 1,726 prisoners were released under the remission system. The Chief Commissioner agrees with Lieut.-Col. Brierley, Inspector-General of Prisons, that the system of remissions possesses advantages and is preferable to grant of gratuities, so long as it is properly explained and is understood by the convicts.—A.P.

NO PASSPORT TO MR DEORUKHKAR

Bombay Government's Refusal

Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar, the pro-Congress leader of the Depressed classes in Bombay, who wanted to proceed to London while the Round Table Conference was in session, with a view to counteract Dr. Ambedkar's propaganda has been refused passport by the Bombay Government.

The object of his visit to London was to let the British Delegates to the Round Table Conference wnow that the Depressed classes were solidly behind the Indian National Congress and to place before them their real views.

In an application for passport, Mr. Deorukhkar explained the object of his visit to London as follows: "In connection with the Round Table Conference."

Mr. Deorukhkar has now received a letter from Mr. D. J. Macdonell, the passport officer to the Government of Bombay saying that "it had been decided Mr. Deorukhkar should not be given a passport."

Mr. Deorukhkar, however, is not disappointed and contemplates carrying on agitation for his passport and intends to send a telegram to the Viceroy to remove the ban placed on patriotic Indians from proceeding to foreign countries.

SEPARATE TRIAL FOR BHAWANI SAHAI.

NEW DELHI, Sept. 1.

In the Delhi Conspiracy, Case the Tribunal pronounced orders directing separate trial for Bhawani Sahai, alleged absconder, arrested in Delhi on 28th August.

Bhawani Sahai's trial will commence on the 3rd instant.—A.P.

Rugby.—London was transformed into a city of light on Monday night when the final rehearsal took place of the scheme arranged for the International Illumination Congress which opened on Tuesday. Flood-lighting at Buckingham Palace, Westminster Abbey, Houses of Parliament, Tower of London and many other famous buildings had a striking effect.—B. O. W.

CUTCH PEOPLE'S GRIEVANCES ABOUT EXCHANGE OF "PANCHIAS".

"State Unable To Cope With Demand"

Mr. Gokaldas Khimji wires from Cutch Mandvi:—

"Regarding Exchanging of "panchias" it is regrettable to find that the State is unable to cope with the demand. Even drafts of about one month drawn by the State are not paid on the due date, but are kept suspended for more than a week on account of shortage of cash. The small cash which is available is paid to Committee members and some influential merchants only. The discount for buying hundies is six to seven percent.

There is a rush of villagers, farmers and poor people who are kept waiting for days and days together, and are sometimes beaten and insulted.

I wired to His Highness a fortnight ago, but without avail. I appeal again to His Highness to remove the grievances of the public.

NATIONAL FLAG HOISTED AT KHANDWA

Jamnalal Bajaj On "Keys To Swaraj Castle"

(From a Correspondent).

KHANDWA, Aug. 30.

Messrs. Jawaharlal Nehru, Sen Gupta, and Jamnalal Bajaj, who got down here on his way to Indore, were met by the people at the railway station. They were taken in procession with National flags. Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj was garlanded under an arch of National Flags by the cloth merchants' association, which is carrying on the Swadeshi propaganda here.

Practically all Hindu and Mahommedan cloth merchants in the main street had National Flag hoisted on their shops.

Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj hoisted the National Flag on the clock tower, and the Town Hall. An address was read to him by the Municipal President on behalf of the Municipality, in town hall.

"KEYS TO SWARAJ."

Jamnalal Bajaj replied to the address and advised the people to stick to Swadeshi, remove the untouchability and to foster unity between the Hindus and Mahommedans. These, he added, were the main keys to the Swaraj castle.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT'S ACTIVITIES.

Economy Section Completed.

HOPE OF PARLIAMENT RE-ASSEMBLING ON TUESDAY NEXT?

LONDON, Sept. 1.

After a very heavy day the National Government has been able to congratulate itself that everything is going splendidly. The Cabinet has completed the economy section of its labours, and has been outlined legislative bills necessary to implement its decisions. It still aims at September 8th as the date of reassembly of Parliament when it is expected to give just sufficient indication of its plans to enable a vote of confidence to be submitted, leaving details for Mr. Snowden to announce later.—Reuter.

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL SITUATION EASES.

Bank Rate Reduced From 10 To 8 Per Cent.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Berlin.—Easing of the financial situation is reflected in the Reichsbank decision to reduce the rate from ten to eight per cent.—Reuter.

Civil Services And Cost Of Living Bonus.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Rugby.—It is now known that the decision to allow five points' reduction in the Civil Services cost of the living bonus which is to operate to-day, was made by the Labour Government and that the order to give effect to the decision was also issued by the last Government. The Premier continues to receive an enormous quantity of letters from all classes of community assuring him of support and offering congratulations in the course he has adopted.—B. O. W.

Communication Restored On Quetta-Sibi Section

The District Traffic Superintendent, Quetta, N. W. Railway, wires on September 1st:—

The obstruction on the Sibi-Quetta section vit Bolan having been removed, restrictions on the booking of coaching traffic including passengers have been removed in both up and down directions via Bolan also. Trains over the Bolan have been arranged to leave Sibi and arrive Quetta at the following timing until further notice:

Quetta to Sibi: 102 Down Passenger, departure Quetta 11/15; The Down Mail, departure Quetta 13 hours. Onwards from Sibi to time table timings.

Sibi to Quetta: 9 Up Mail will arrive Quetta at 12/50 and 101 Up Passenger at 15/27.—A. P.

Burma Legislative Council.

RANGOON, Sept. 1.

In the Burma Legislative Council to-day a motion in favour of fixing the salary of Ministers at Rs. 3,000 per month was rejected by a majority of 15 votes.

The House refused to give leave to introduce the Bill to amend the Burma Excise Act. The amendment sought to permit non-Christian karens to manufacture liquor and make other excisable articles during certain periods in the year.—A. P.

U. P. Minister Of Agriculture Resigns

NAINI TAL, Sept. 1.

It is understood that Maharajkumar Major Mahijit Singh, Minister of Agriculture and Excise, resigned his office to-day on grounds of health.

The Meharajkumar has been keeping indifferent health for the last few months and has been advised by his doctors to proceed to Europe for treatment. He will be sailing shortly.—A.P.

FRONTIER WEEKLY'S COPIES FORFEITED

Editor Of "Angar" Arrested.

PRESS MANAGER AND CONTRIBUTOR ALSO ARRESTED.

PESHAWAR, Sept. 1.

On the ground that it contains matter of the publication of which is punishable under Section 124-A I. P. C. as it tends to promote hatred and disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India, the Chief Commissioner has declared forfeited to His Majesty copies of issue No. 16 dated 24th August 1931 of local Weekly "Angar" organ of Red Shirts published at Peshawar.

In connection with the above the local police arrested to-day under Section 124-A, I. P. C. Mr. Arbab Mohammad Aslam Khan, Editor, Printer and Publisher of the journal, and Santram, manager of the Lakshmi Press, Peshawar, where the paper was printed.

Mr. Mohammad Ramzam Khan, vakil, writer of an alleged seditious article in the journal, and a prominent Congressman, has been arrested at Dera Ismail Khan, under the same section.—A .P.

NEW ROUTE FOR WINTER AIR MAIL

A Day Saved In England-India Service

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The saving of practically a day effected in the Air Mail between England and India by the adoption by the Imperial Airways of the new route applies to the winter service operating from mid-October. The winter air mail will reach Karachi on Fridays instead of on Saturdays, as was the case last season. The Air mail will also leave Croydon at noon on Saturdays instead of at 8 a.m.

Punjab Conspiracy Case Accused

LAHORE, Sept. 1.

Bhagram, the Punjab Conspiracy Case accused, having given up hunger-strike, Government have withdrawn the case against him for violating the jail discipline under the Prisons Act.—A.P.

BHAGAT SINGH RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

RAWALPINDI, Sept. 1.

The Rawalpindi Municipality at an emergent meeting adopted with only two dissentients, a resolution proposed by Bhowdhury Allahabad Khan, supported by Qazi Nazir Ahmed, that "in view of the present political atmosphere in the country the Committee withdraws its resolution of 27th May appreciating the courage and sacrifice of Bhagat Singh and his associates."—A.P.

Iraq And The League.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Rugby.—The 64th session of League Council opened in Geneva this morning under the presidency of Senor Lerroux Spanish Foreign Minister. Lord Cecil heads the British delegation. Among the subjects of the agenda are the Austro-German customs question and the suggested independence of Iraq put forward by the Great Britain mandatory power as a preliminary to the admission of Iraq to the league and similar proposal by France in regard to Syria.—B. O. W.

DECREASE IN JUTE CROP.

The final forecast of jute crop of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam for 1931 shows total area under jute cultivation in three provinces is 1,858,100 acres against 3,492,300 acres over last years revised total figures, being decrease of 1,634,200 acres.

Total yield in three provinces is 5,559,900 bales against 11,254,800 bales, being less than last year's revised total by 5,694,900 bales.—A.P.

"MURDER WITHOUT PROVOCATION"

High Court Confirms Death Sentence

ACCUSED IN NADIAD CASE ACQUITTED.

Two cases for the confirmation of capital sentence passed by the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad and the Sessions Judge of Nadiad were heard by Mr. Justice Patkar and Mr. Justice Barlee at the Bombay High Court.

In one case the sentence of death was confirmed, while in the other, the sentence was reversed, and the accused was ordered to be discharged. In the first case, Dipsing Nathabhai, a Hindu was sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Nadiad on the charge of dacoity and murder. It appeared that on the 31st of March last, a dacoity was committed by ten persons in the village of Jilka near Nadiad While the dacoits were breaking open the house of one Somchand Luxmonchand, Somchand raised an alarm and three "Bharwads" or shepahrds come to the spot. One of the dacoits, who had a gun, fired a shot which hit Nagha Vama, who was standing in front of the "BLharwads" and died of shot wound. When Nagha was removed to the hospital, it was alleged, by the prosecution that he made a dying declaration before the doctor that the accused Dipsingh had fired the gun. The learned Sessions Judge and the Assessors believed the prosecution evidence and accused was sentenced to death.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

Their Lordships, however, set aside the sentence and ordered the discharge of the accused, as they found certain inconsistencies in the prosecution evidence. It was stated in the Panchnama and the Police Patel's report that the deceased died of gun shot wound on the spot while in another evidence it was stated that the deceased made a dying declaration in which he mentioned the name of the accused as the man who fired the shot. Granting that the deceased became unconscious after the shot was fired and regained consciousness in the hospital, their lordships thought there was no evidence to that effect. Under the circumstances, their lordships gave benefit of doubt to the accused and ordered his discharge.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

Another case was from Ahmedabad in which the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad passed sentence of death on Rahu Nanji on the charge of murder. In this case, the accused was alleged to have committed the murder of one Bechar Shibhai on the 20th February last. The prosecution case was that there was enmity between the accused and the deceased and on the day in question, the accused did to death, Bechar, near a waste land. The accused was arrested by the police, and he pointed out the place of crime where blood stains were found. The police also sent the "Dharia" with which the accused was alleged to have killed the deceased to the Chemical Analyser to the government who reported that it contained human blood marks. The jury returned a verdict of guilty by seven to two and the Sessions judge sentenced the accused to the extreme penalty of law. The Lordships confirmed, the sentence passed by the Sessions Judge, as the accused, they thought, committed the murder out of spite and without provocation.

FLAG SALUTATION AT BHAYANDAR.

A Bhayandar correspondent writes:

On Sunday last under the auspices of the Agari Yuvak Sangh, a procession was organised with a photo of Mahatma Gandhi from Bhayandar which terminated at Rai village. On the termination of the procession, flag solutation ceremony was held and a public meeting was formed under the presidentship of Mr. Laxman Mahatre.

NEW CONSTITUTION TO BE INAUGURATED AT DELHI DARBAR IN 1932.

—:o:—

LORD IRWIN TO PLAY IMPORTANT PART AT R.T.C.

Prophet Who Told The Truth For Once.

Jyotirmartanda Pandit Shanker Shastri, Haveri, writes:—

As I already predicted in the "Bombay Chronicle" dated August 3, I take this opportunity of bringing to the notice of the public that Mahatmaji has sailed for England to attend the Round Table Conference.

When the Congress Working Committee passed a resolution boycotting the R. T. C. many astrologers and men of note wrote to me that my prediction which was based on Bhrigu Sauhita had turned out false. But, I was quite confident that the prophesies of ancient says like Bhrigu would never turn out false. I replied to all of them asking them to wait and see. I need hardly add that every word of my prediction has turned out to be true.

NO CHANCE FOR TORIES.

I had already predicted in my book "Predictions for the year 1931-1932" that the Conservative would make one or two determined efforts to come into power, but with very few hopes of success. I have only to add that in the next general Election there is no chance of their being returned to power.

The Round Table Conference and its deliberations will not be affected in any way by change, in the Cabinet.

LORD IRWINS PART.

Lord Irwin will play an important part in solving the Indian Problem. It will not be wrong if I say that the success of the conference will be mainly due to his efforts.

DARBAR AND NEW REFORMS.

There will be a Darbar in Delhi in the regime of Lord Willingdon in January 1932 and the New Reforms will be introduced.

The King-Emperor and members of the Royal Family will greatly contribute to the success of the Round Table Conference.

"GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENTAL FOR GROWING TENSION BETWEEN HINDUS AND MUSLIMS"

—:o:—

DR. MOONJE'S LETTER TO VICEROY.

The following is a letter addressed by Dr. B. S. Moonje, Working President of Hindu Mahasabha to the Private Secretary of H. E. the Viceroy:—

"I enclose a copy of some of the most important resolutions adopted at the 13th annual session of the Hindu Mahasabha held under the presidentship of Mr. C. Viyajaraghavachariar of Salem, Madras, on the 8th and 9th August, at Akola, Berar. I request the favour of bringing them to the notice of H. E. the Viceroy.

While drawing particular attention to the resolutions Nos. 2 and 3, I feel I shall be failing in my duty if I were not to bring it to the notice of H. E. the Viceroy that a most deplorable misunderstanding is prevailing amongst the Hindus who have been painfully obliged to come to believe that the British Government is not holding the scales even, between the Hindus and Muslims, and the Government have positively become pro-Muslim for the following reasons:—

(1) That while both the presidents of the two sections of the Muslim League, Mr. Jinnah and Sir Mahommed Shafi, are appointed on the Federal Structure Committee and this communal element on the Committee is further strengthened by the fresh addition of Dr. Shafat Ahmed Khan, there is not a single representative of the communal Hindu view on the Committee.

(2) That while there are two representatives, if not three, of the Muslims of Sind and one very influential representative of the Muslims of the N. W. F. Province on the conference and its Sind and N. W. F. Sub-committees, there is not a single representative of the Hindus of Sind and of the N. W. F. Province on those sub-committees even though they form the minority community requiring protection.

(3) That while the communal Muslim element on the Round Table Conference has been further strengthened by the addition of Sir Mahommed Iqbal and Moulana Shaukat Ali, no such privilege has been given to the Hindus for the strengthening of the communal Hindu view on the conference.

For these and similar other reasons which I need not mention here, the Hindus believe that the responsibiliay for the daily-increasing tension between the Hindus and the Muslims lies on the Government. I have already brought this matter several times to the notice of the Government but so far to no purpose. There is however yet time to rectify and remove the misunderstanding."

BRITISH DELEGATES TO LEAGUE

Lord Cecil To Lead.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Rugby.—The following delegates will represent Great Britain at the Assembly of the League of Nations which meets on Monday, in addition to Lord Cecil of Chelwood who is already at Geneva, attending the 64th Council meeting: Earl Lytton and Viscount Astor together with Dame Edith Lyttleton and Sir Arthur Salter as substitute delegates.—B. O. W.

A PIER FOR MORA (URAN)?

Engineering Firms' Schemes Invited

A Uran Correspondent writes:—"Bombayites, and especially the enthusiasts of the Uran Parsi Colony Scheme, will be glad to learn that the agitation to give Uran a good pier to enable big boats to touch the shores thereby obviating the necessity of re-transhipment from a long distance, shows signs of bearing fruit.

An advertisement that appears in Bombay papers under the signature of Mr. H. T. Sorley, Collector of Bombay Salt Revenue Department and Chairman of the Landing and Wharfage Fund Committee, asks from engineering firms having practical experience in marine construction to send in their schemes for constructing a pier after extending the present stone jetty at Mora (Uran).

ADJOURNMENT MOTION IN C. P. COUNCIL.

Disallowed By President

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 2.

Mr. K. P. Pande, of Jubbulpore north, moved an adjournment motion to-day in the C. P. Council to consider a matter of urgent public importance, viz., reconstitution of Raipur and Betul District Councils. But Hon. Mr. Rixvi, President of the Council, ruled it out of order on the score that resolutions on the subject had already been tabled by Hon. members of the Council that though both these Councils were dissolved as late in November last no such motion was brought forward at its subsequent sessions.

Proposed Memons' Conference

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Sept. 1.

Following the lead given by other communities in matters of organization, the Memons, for the first time in the history of their community have arranged to hold the fist Kathiawar Memon Conference very shortly. Suggestions are invited for draft resolutions to be submitted to the Conference for approval.

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